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SAILLY-SAILLISEL IS COMPLETELY IN HANDS OF FRENCH

Single Rush Carries First German Line Between Biaches and Maisonette

FURTHER ADVANCE

All Germans' Counter-Attacks Broken; Advantages Pushed Forward

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 19.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: The French have completed the conquest of Sailly-Saillisel and have cleared the ridges north-west and north-east of the village. They carried with a rush the first German line between Maisonette and Biaches, south of the Somme, 250 prisoners and several maxims being captured.

Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down in the region of the Somme. One of our aviators was attacked by three Fokkers. He brought one of his opponents down and drove off the others.

The communique this afternoon reported: German counter-attacks at Sailly-Saillisel were broken by our curtain-fire. All our gains were maintained. We made progress between Maisonette and Biaches.

London, October 19.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: Our attack this morning extended on a front north of Gueudecourt towards Butte de Warlencourt. Up to the present, we have taken 150 prisoners.

Yesterday, our air-craft carried out three bombing raids on the enemy's communications. Railway stock and buildings were damaged and a train derailed.

Four enemy machines were driven down into a lake. Four of ours have not returned.

General Haig reported this afternoon: Heavy rain fell during the night. Raiding parties entered the enemy's trenches near Loos and south of Arras.

Sailly Lines Pierced; Main Objective Fails

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 18.—The artillery duel reached a considerable strength on large sectors north of the Somme. The British attacked between Le Sars and Gueudecourt and the French from Les Boeufs up to Rancourt, in the evening. Our annihilating fire, directed on trenches which were crowded with troops ready to start storming, frustrated the attack of the enemy on both sides of Faucourt l'Abbaye.

Near Gueudecourt, our positions were completely maintained in hand-to-hand fighting. The French, sallying forth from the district of Morval and Rancourt, were repulsed after hard fighting.

The enemy entered our lines at Sailly, where fighting is still going on. The advances of the enemy in the neighborhood of their main objectives near Thiepval, Courcelette and Bouchavesnes were absolutely futile.

Five hostile machines came down in air combats.

1,000 Germans Making Stand in East Africa

Are Surrounded by Allies In Swamps; Lake Districts Entirely Cleared

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 19.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Belgian troops now hold the western portion of the Central Railway from Lake Tanganyika to Tabora and 40 miles east of that town. The Belgians have transported material from the Congo across the lake to Kigoma and are repairing the railway.

There are no Germans now north of the Central Railway, while the shores of the great lakes have also been cleared of the enemy. The remaining Germans, numbering 1,000, are now in the swampy country of Mehangi, surrounded by the Allied troops.

President Meeting Members Of Both Houses to Arrange Difficulty in Foreign Office

Contention to Be Raised in Sun Hung-yi's Case That Court Hadn't Legal Status; Protest Against Gen. Lung

Ost-asiatische Lloyd

Peking, October 20.—An informal meeting of members of both Houses of Parliament will be held, in the presence of President Li Yuan-hung, with the object of discussing the appointment of a Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Sun Hung-yi, Minister of Interior, after his resignation will probably be appointed Director-General of the Opium Supression Bureau. He will probably be succeeded by Yuan Ko-cheng, at present Civil Governor of Szechuen.

Query Court's Status

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 20.—Chinese newspapers report that a number of members of Parliament intend to interpellate the Government concerning the decision of the Administrative Court against Sun Hung-yi, contending that, inasmuch as the regulations governing the Court were not passed by Parliament, the Court has no legal status.

Would Cut Lung's Funds

Canton, October 20.—The Provincial Assembly has requested the Canton Treasury to refuse any further monetary support to General Lung Chi-kwang, whose soldiers burned the Military Academy at Whampoa recently.

Liang Chi-chiao is arriving from Shanghai. His friends are declaring that he has no intention of political service, but will devote his remaining days to social education.

There are in Canton, today, forty thousand troops. The expenses of their upkeep amount to nearly two million dollars monthly.

All censors have been abolished.

Siberian Travel

The following telegram has been received by the Russian Legation, from Petrograd:—There are no regulations which would cause persons travelling through Russia, from China or Japan to be detained any length of time either at Petrograd or Moscow. Some delay usually occurs only in case of application being made at these places for passports by travellers who have in view leaving Russia, these passports having to be submitted to the military authorities before delivery.

This rule does not apply to foreigners travelling through Russia, with papers in proper order, without making a stay at any locality on their way.

Papchap on Warpath

Tokio, October 19.—The Eastern News Agency reports: A telegram received by the office of the Military Governor of Mukden from the Mongolian expeditionary force reports:—Papchap, who was reported to have been killed near Linhsi, is still alive and is commanding several thousand men. He is with the League of the Prince of Palin and is preparing to come down southward.

Chinese Press Reports

The Chung Hua Sin Pao: Chang Hsun has declared to his friends that he desires that Mr. Tsen Chun-hsuan should be elected Vice-President instead of General Feng Kuo-chang.

The petition submitted by Chang Hsun requesting the government to make Confucianism the National Religion was drafted by the famous scholar Kang Yu-wei.

The Ministry of Education has instructed the provincial schools to abolish the old classical studies.

Germans Deport 2,000 Civilians From Ghent

Similar Steps Elsewhere In Belgium; Penalties For Refusing To Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 19.—The Telegraaf states that the Germans are planning to outrage Belgium similarly to the north of France. 2,000 civilians have already been deported from Ghent and similar steps are being taken elsewhere. It is announced that anybody refusing to work will be liable to imprisonment for three years, or a fine of 10,000 Marks.

STORM AUSTRIAN LINES BEYOND MOUNT PASUBIO

Italians Carry Strong Redoubt; Almost Destroy Two Columns In Counter-Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, October 18.—An official communique reports: We stormed the enemy's lines north of the summit of Mount Pasubio and carried a strong redoubt. Two strong columns of the enemy attempting to counter-attack were almost destroyed by our concentrated artillery fire.

Further counter-attacks were driven off, with heavy losses.

Mr. R.H. Parker Well On Way to Recovery

The friends of Mr. R. H. Parker will be glad to learn that he is entirely out of danger from any permanent injury resulting from a recent motor car mishap, and that he is rapidly recovering. Persons witnessing the accident declare Mr. Parker had a narrow escape from serious injury. His driver's attempt to keep from striking a barrow coolie on Avenue Joffre as the latter suddenly swerved his barrow across the path of the car after becoming confused, caused the accident.

New, Vigorous Move By Rumania's Forces

Russia Sends Timely Help; Effective Action All Round; Fight for Communications

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 19.—The news from Rumania is regarded as showing that a new and vigorous offensive has begun, with the timely help of Russia. Compared with the subdued tone of the Austrian and German communiques, which describe the situation as unchanged, the Rumanian communique speaks of effective action all round, the repulse of attacks made by the enemy against the passes and the capture of prisoners and war material.

Fighting was stubborn everywhere. The crucial points, apparently, are Predeal Pass, south of Brasso, the valley of the Ojtuz, in south-west Moldavia and Mount Mateias. The latter is twelve miles inside Rumania, in the region of the Toerzburg Pass, between Retcar and Kimpolung, whence a railway runs direct to Bukharest.

If the Rumanians continue their success at Predeal Pass, the enemy at Mount Mateias may find their position precarious. The communique speaks of repeated fierce counter-attacks at Ojtuz, where the enemy are striving to sever communications between Moldavia and Wallachia.

French Army Mission Arrives in Bukharest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, October 18.—A French military mission, which includes General Berthelot, eight colonels, eight majors and eight other officers, has arrived.

SIR J. JORDAN GOING HOME

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, October 20.—According to the Peking Jih-pao, Sir John Jordan will return to England by steamer at the beginning of next month.

First Zeppelin Downed in England and Man Who Did It

The picture shows the Royal Flying Corps, rolling up wire and structural steel, all that remained of the Zeppelin shot down near Enfield, Lieut. William Robinson, in an aeroplane brought down the giant raider, the first to fall on British soil. He was awarded the Victoria Cross and received a purse of £500 from British shipping men.

2,000,000 TONS BRITISH SHIPPING LOST IN WAR

Only 1,118 Ships Free For Own Operations; Government's Food Arrangements

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 18.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, in a statement on the food question, said that the Government's meat operations exceeded £60,000,000. Only 1,118 vessels, out of 10,000, are free to conduct their own operations. Britain has, by hostile action and marine risks, two million tons of shipping, which exceeded the whole French mercantile marine before the war.

Mr. Thorne suggested that the Strick Line s.s. Seistan (4,238 tons) should bring wheat from India to Great Britain, instead of dates from the Persian Gulf to New York.

Mr. Runciman replied that the s.s. Seistan is on a licensed voyage from the Persian Gulf to New York. Other British vessels, from time to time, are licensed to trade between foreign ports, subject to the primary consideration of the needs of the Empire, their Allies and the war.

It was very undesirable that all the foreign connection built up by British steamship lines, which was a very valuable national asset, should be entirely severed, but provision had been and was being made for the carriage of the exportable surplus of wheat from India.

REVERSE FOR SERVIANS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 18.—Increased artillery fire introduced bostile partial attacks west of the Monastir-Florina railway and further north and north-east of the Hadze Planina, which all failed. A Bulgarian advance cleaned a Servian nest on the north bank of the Czerna.

ARGENTINE CROPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, October 18.—The official estimate states that sixteen million acres of wheat have been sown.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru Oct. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru Oct. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru Oct. 28

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Nov. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Nov. 5

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Oct. 29
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore .....Oct. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 12

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about October 24, per O.S.K. s.s. Canada Maru.

The French mail of September 17 is due at Hongkong on October 24, and here on October 27. Left Singapore on October 13, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

No Proof That U. S. Destroyers Acceded To U-Boat's Request

They Were Out For Purely Humanitarian Purposes, Is Official Declaration

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, October 18.—It is announced officially that there is no evidence that American destroyers were requested to move to enable a German submarine to destroy merchantmen in the recent raid. It is declared that the American destroyers were there purely for humanitarian purposes.

There is no indication when or if any complete statement of the position of America regarding submarine raids will be issued.

Italian Cruiser Libia Torpedoed by U-Boat

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 18.—The German Admiralty reports: On October 7, a submarine, in the Mediterranean, damaged by a torpedo the Italian protected cruiser Libia (launched 1912, crew of 300, tonnage 3,800).

K. C. B. FOR TOWNSHEND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 19.—The Gazette announces that His Majesty has been pleased to create Major-General Townshend, the defender of Kut, a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath and General Tombeur, commanding the Belgian forces in German East Africa, a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

BAR GIFTS TO SOLDIERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 18.—An Army Order forbids the acceptance of gifts from private individuals for services in the performance of duty.

DYSENTERY IN BERLIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 18.—The police of Berlin have warned the inhabitants of the necessity for the greatest cleanliness, owing to an outbreak of dysentery.

PROMOTE MIKADO'S HEIR

Tokio, October 20.—H. I. H. the Crown Prince will be promoted to Captain in the army and Lieutenant in the navy on the day when the Imperial Birthday is celebrated officially, namely, October 31, or on the day when he is created the Heir Apparent on November 3.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 74.5 and the minimum 50.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 71.4 and 64.0

TWO NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK; SWEDISH FIRED

One Torpedoed By German Submarine Without Warning; Crews Are Saved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 18.—The Norwegian steamer Konig Alf (1,301 tons) has been sunk.

Copenhagen, October 19.—A German submarine has torpedoed the Norwegian steamer Sten (1,045 tons) without warning and has set fire to the Swedish barque Greta (1,374 tons). The crews have been saved.

PARLIAMENT REJECTS HOME RULE MOTION

Considered Undesirable To Discuss Domestic Controversies At So Critical a Time

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 18.—At the conclusion of the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. John Redmond's motion that the present system of government in Ireland is inconsistent with the principles for which the Allies are fighting and was mainly responsible for the rebellion, an amendment was carried, by 303 votes to 106, that "it is undesirable at the present time to discuss matters of controversial domestic policy, in view of the importance of the whole Empire presenting a united front to the enemy".

Mr. Henry Duke, K. C., Chief Secretary for Ireland, traversed the statements made in Mr. Redmond's resolution. He emphasised that Parliament has refrained from asking Ireland to make the same sacrifices as Great Britain. The time had not come when the interned ringleaders of the rebellion could be safely released, but men offering adequate securities were being released.

Martial law, if nothing better could be devised, must continue, in order to restrain ex-rebels in the south and west who had not abandoned their foolish ambition. The Government must protect law-abiders. The real obstacle to Home Rule was the disagreement which existed in Ireland on the subject and he pleaded strongly for a voluntary settlement between them.

The Premier promised that most sympathetic attention would be given to Mr. Redmond's suggestions for filling up the gaps in the Irish Division with Irishmen. He admitted that regrettable blunders were made in the early stages, paid a tribute to Mr. Redmond's services and repeated that martial law in Ireland is not being applied as is usually understood, but would be dispensed with at the earliest possible opportunity.

Mr. Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War, said that 105,000 men have been recruited and 50,000 rejected in Ireland since the outbreak. This was equivalent to 2½ per cent of the population and compared very low with Great Britain and the Dominions. He hoped that members of all political parties would help Mr. Redmond to solve the difficulties.

ROYALISTS ASK U.S. TO INTERVENE IN BEHALF OF GREECE

Minister Says it Is Impossible, But Will Transmit Protest

BRUSH WITH ALLIES

Anglo-French Police Arrest Demonstrators; 'Situation Seems Dangerous'

KING'S LAST HOPE

Final Effort to Stop Garrison of Athens Drifting To Salonica

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, October 17.—After King Constantine had inspected the Greek sailors on the Champ de Mars, the Royalists demonstrated in the streets, carrying portraits of the King decorated with evergreens and hooted outside the British Legation, while Admiral Fournier and a party of bluejackets emerging from a theater were driven back.

A number of reservists attempting to demonstrate before the French Legation were arrested by the Anglo-French police. The situation seems dangerous.

During the Royalist demonstration, the crowd cheered the American Legation and, subsequently, a deputation from the demonstrators presented the American Minister with a protest against the action of the Entente. The American Minister replied that it was impossible for his Government to intervene. He would transmit the document to America.

King's Last Effort

The demonstration is regarded as the King's last effort to arrest the drifting of the Athens garrison to Salonica.

Admiral Fournier has informed the Mayor of Piraeus and the Chief of Police of Athens that the detachments of Allied troops have been landed to ensure order, in consequence of the events on the parade ground, where people favoring the Entente were roughly handled. He added that the measure could not be discussed.

The city is now normal. The Government has taken every measure to avert incidents with the French and the town is patrolled by strong detachments of infantry, cavalry and bluejackets. The palaces of the King and Queen-Mother are strongly guarded.

Vigorous Allied Offensive

London, October 18.—Reuter's correspondent at Servian headquarters states that the Allies have started a vigorous offensive on their entire left wing, which promises important developments. The Bulgarians hold strong positions across the plain between the Cerna River and the foot-hills at Peristeri and westward of that point.

The sector on which the Servians are fighting is, strategically, the most important. A Bulgarian defeat here would open the way to Prilep and jeopardise the whole Bulgarian right wing. The enemy are doing their utmost to hold out till the snows fall.

A British official despatch from Salonica reports: We repulsed a strong attack made by the enemy against our right flank in the Doiran sector.

Bulgarians Re-inforcing

Salonica, October 19.—A Servian official communique reports that the Bulgarians are bringing up re-inforcements, especially trench-mortars.

Paris, October 19.—On the right bank of the Vardar, we captured the enemy's trenches on a depth of 400 meters. The Servians are progressing north-west of Dobropolje and fire was exchanged on Monastir Plain.

Contingents of Turkish troops have arrived on the Lower Struma.

Bulgarian attacks north of Dodzeli were repulsed, with heavy losses. The Servians captured the village of Brod, on the left bank of the Czerna.

GERMANS CONFIDENT THAT GREAT RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IS ENDED

Teuton Commanders Now Believe They Can Hold The Kovel-Lemberg Line

MARWITZ EAGER TO ATTACK

Correspondent Visits German Cavalry Commander, Who Twice Saved Austrians

By Cyril Brown
(*New York Times*)

German Great Headquarters, Kovel, Sept. 16. (by Military Telegraph to Berlin).—The fate of Transylvania, perhaps of all Austria-Hungary, is being decided in Volhynia and Dobrudja.

That is the larger significance of the fact that Kovel, the key to the east front, is clenched in a tighter grip by General von Linsingen today than when I visited him seven weeks ago. The fierce Carpathian fighter has not relaxed his stranglehold on the Eighth Russian Army. He doesn't know whether Brusiloff will try a third offensive against him. His staff incline to believe that when the Russian Commander in Chief hurled the flower of the Russian guard against Kovel in August it marked the last supreme effort, and that if Russians still have any offensive fight left in them they will probably try their luck on some other front.

But meanwhile von Linsingen is taking no chances. He is building out his lines into powerful field and swamp fortifications that rival the defensive front on the Somme and has no doubt that he will continue to hold Kovel against any future, though seemingly improbable, Russian attacks, a feeling which I found shared by certain heavy-fisted Bavarian landsturm men in the front trenches on the Stokhod, still flushed with victory over the Czar's elite guard and only hoping that they would come on again.

My personal impression is that the second battle for Kovel may be considered a closed chapter of history, and that there will not be a third in a hurry. Everything I saw on the Stokhod front indicates a resumption of the "safety first" fighting of trench warfare on both sides. I had stopped off to revisit the Stokhod front, arriving at von Linsingen's great headquarters synchronously with Duke Ernest August of Brunswick, the Kaiser's son-in-law, and spent all of yesterday at the front inspecting the troops and positions of the division commander, whom I found where I left him seven weeks ago, holding a vital sector on both sides of the strategic railway from Kovel to Rowna and paralleling the sole military road.

"You see we are still here," General M—— said, this being the identical phrase which had greeted me at headquarters, a Rumanian correspondent, now missing, having on a previous visit expressed skepticism as to von Linsingen"s ability to hold Kovel.

"What will be Brusiloff's probable next move?" I asked. The General conservatively refused to prophecy but hazarded an opinion that the offensive would not be resumed. Brusiloff had played his last trump, he thought, when the Russian Guard was hurled into the battle for Kovel.

Marwitz's Army Confident

Headquarters of von der Marwitz's army in Galicia, September 11, (by Courier to Berlin, September 16.)—"I won't indulge in any prophesying. A soldier's business is to fight, not talk. I have nothing to do with the future. My interest is in the present. We do our work each day to the best of our ability. That, of course fits in with the other factors and so is not without influence on the developments of the future."

Thus spoke von der Marwitz, the German Stonewall Jackson, considered the greatest contemporary German cavalry General, the first to scramble over the line into Belgium at the outbreak of the war and latterly the Teuton savior of Lemberg and partly of Kovel also. I had sought his views regarding the present military situation and the future prospects in Galicia and adjoining Volhynia during two hours spent last evening in his handsome chateau headquarters. Hapless correspondents dependent for earning an honest living on interviewing Marwitz would starve to death.

The famous cavalry leader, who now commands a hybrid army of Austro-Hungarian-German composition against the Russian offensive from the north-east, is a wily-witted leader, elusively dodging questions about himself, his army, what he has done or hopes to do, though willing to talk freely about almost everything else. Thus he chatted copiously in gramatically perfect French, though tainted with a Teuton accent, with a Spanish correspondent, but when I asked the latter afterward what the General had said he shrugged his shoulders and said: "His excellenz is very much ze diplomat."

Thinks Lemberg Safe Now

Parrying a few short verbal blows at parting, Marwitz did finally intimate that he considered the Russian prospects of getting Lemberg not particularly bright.

"Do you think Brusiloff can break through, your Excellency?" I suggested.

"I'm pretty thick," the General replied, laughingly, pointing to his well-developed girth. Reassuring as was his waistline you insisted on his saying something about his front line in Galicia and running into Volhynia.

"You have seen my front, what do you think?" he parried.

My impression was that the greatest Russian offensive might be considered over except in the Carpathians, where it might be expected to cont'nue strong, and that the Russians had drawn away masses of both infantry and artillery out of Volhynia and from the Galician front for use in the Carpathians and Dobrudja. Marwitz, however, was more conservative and would not say that he considered the Russian offensive over. On the contrary, he thought the Russians would try their luck again and maybe yet again.

"Against your men again?"

He smiled, suggesting that since his arrival before Lemberg the experiences of the Russians had not been such as to warrant tackling the picked Marwitz formation again.

"They may try some one else next time," he said.

I gathered further from him that he considered the northeasterly offensive against Lemberg over, at least for some time to come, but that he thought it not unlikely that the Russians would have another try at Kovel.

"If the Russians had broken through you would Lemberg have fallen?" I asked.

"It undoubtedly would—in time," he answered guardedly.

Von der Marwitz, like all other German Generals whom I've met recently, hopes that von Hindenburg will give the word to go ahead soon. Meanwhile, however, he is taking no chances.

"We are making our front stronger every day," he said. "I only wish the Russians would attack me. We should send them back with bloody heads," I understood him to say. I gathered further from him that the Marwitz troops were resting on their laurels won when rushed into the wide gap before Lemberg to stop the Russians and save the Austrians, but that although the operations here had degenerated into trench warfare, the aggressive troops were determined to give the Russians no rest, worrying them every hour of the day and night, intent upon maintaining the upper hand now that it had at last been attained after weeks of grueling fighting to stop the Russian offensive. One form of this present aggressiveness he intimated, was ruthlessly going after the Russian batteries when spotted by German aeroplanes and silencing them. He reminded me of the map shown to us at corps headquarters, on which the still active Russian batteries were marked by small red ink cannon, while the batteries silenced were indicated by black pencil dots. The silenced battery signs were so thick as to resemble the marks on a street casualty map of the East Side of New York.

"There is such a thing as having the moral and physical ascendancy over your enemy even in trench warfare," he remarked.

Seeks the Offensive

Though uncommunicative, and so journalistically unprofitable, Marwitz is worth while as a picturesque war character. He looks not unlike a Confederate General. He is one of those polished, typical drawing-room Generals, who are equally good in the saddle. He rejoices in a large, pointed, silvery white mustache and close-cropped gray hair, threatened with baldness, and eyes that are alive with humor, and a benevolent, after-dinner air, which is said to vanish during a fight. He doesn't like the defensive, but like Linsingen is souled with "drang nach forwaerts" and seeks the offensive even when on the defensive. He has had ample opportunity to indulge the passion for attacking in the last ten weeks, for when the Austrians were streaming back from Luck and the Russians had made a break through Archduke Ferdinand's front, Marwitz, with a small army, was thrown into the breach to stop the onrushing Russians.

"We didn't know, as our trains hurried to Volhynia, but what Kovel would be in the hands of the Russians before we could beat them to it," his Chief of Staff told me, and Marwitz agreed with him that it had taken the hardest kind of fighting before Kovel was definitely saved. Then Russians broke again through the Austrians and started on an apparent walkover to Lemberg, and again Marwitz was sent in to save the situation, being transferred with his whole army in the night from Stokhod to Galicia. Here, according to the Chief of Staff, they had been through weeks of the hardest kind of fighting before the German troops, bracing up the Austrians, had stopped the Russian offensive. Now they were enjoying a well-earned rest.

Russian Losses Huge

Marwitz laid satisfied emphasis on the very heavy Russian losses in the fighting against him, but when I asked what the Russian losses had been he was again the conservative and declined to make a positive statement, saying it was impossible to estimate with accuracy. His Chief of Staff, however, said that in round figures they estimated the Russian losses during the whole offensive from Pripet to the Carpathians at 700,000. At Linsingen's great headquarters two days before I had been told that the total Russian losses on Linsingen's front alone, that is, between Pripet and Lemberg, had been 350,000. Marwitz's Chief of Staff thought the Russians were seriously beginning to feel this drain in blood, and was inclined to believe that their offensive was over. This officer, who had been Gallwitz's Chief of Staff throughout the great Nanew offensive, when the Russian fortresses fell like ninepins, contrasted it with the present operations, saying:

"A regrettable feature of the present campaign is that a huge number of Russian prisoners are no longer being taken. This is due to an improvement of the Russian infantry. The Russian soldier no longer surrenders as readily as last year. In general he now stands and fights to the end."

The Chief of Staff based his opinion that the Russian offensive was probably over, except in the Carpathians, on the Rumanian intervention and Mackensen's consequent drive with the German-Bulgarian army into Dobrudja, which he thought would have the effect of deflecting the Russian offensive from Kovel and Lemberg.

Here, as atoother points of the east front, I found the Russian offensive practically forgotten in the new, all-absorbing interest in von Hindenburg's appointment to supreme command and Rumania, particularly Rumania. I was permitted to be present at a before-dinner lecture and discussion of the general military situation. It was a picturesque scene in a Louis Quinze saloon, where Marwitz, in his best field uniform with the pour le merite, received for his part under Hindenburg in the Winter battle of the Masurian lakes, and the rare gold oakleaf clasp, received for saving Hungary when he was thrown with his famous Beskid corps against the Russians who had broken through the Carpathians 'or the first time, sat at a map-covered ivory-inlaid mahogany table surrounded by his whole staff. The Chief of Staff read the day's official report, and the General, adjusting his eyeglasses, gave a short lecture on the significance of the latest news from each theater of war. A hum of lively satisfaction filled the drawing room at the report of further German-Bulgar progress against Rumania. I had found equally intense satisfaction in the trenches on the Stokhod and on the Styr.

When Marwitz Entered Belgium

Marwitz tells this interesting story about his reception on the occasion of his being sent into Hungary with his Beskid corps to stop the Russians:

"Various Hungarian journalists waited upon me shortly after I arrived, apparently to look over the strange new monster who had appeared in their midst. I received and talked with them. Afterwards one of them came back and said, 'Excellenz, we were agreeably disappointed.' I asked how so. 'We'd expected to find a Prussian General something like this,'" and here Marwitz repeated the Hungarian journalists' mimicry of what they had expected a Prussian General to be like, throwing out his chest and looking fiercely pompous and stiff like a caricature of a General on parade. Marwitz still chuckles at the Hungarians' surprise to find that he was quite human.

Despite his modest reticence there is one subject on which Marwitz becomes eloquent on the slightest provocation. That is the subject of German atrocities in Belgium. These charges have got under the skin of more than one German General who took part in the invasion of Belgium, and Marwitz, who brought up the subject that was evidently working within him, would, I gathered, like to meet face to face Lord Pryce and all the others who spread this "base libel" on his men and the German Army in general throughout the world.

"I was there from the very start," he said, "being the first General to cross into Belgium at the head of my cavalry at a point where Belgium, Holland and Germany meet. The General undoubtedly meant Aix la Chapelle. His cavalry corps included the famous guard cavalry division, including the Kaiser's bodyguard cuirassier regiment, who in peacetime on gala occasions wear gold breastplates and golden eagle-crested helmets. Marwitz asserted that the invading German troops had committed no atrocities, saying:

"It is unthinkable with the present iron discipline and self-control of the German Army."

The General has a long list of grievances against Belgians, notably that Belgian civilians killed and wounded his parliamentiaries and officers' patrols, and that . . . the first day he entered Belgium he found the streets barricaded which, to his mind, indicated long advance preparations for war against Germany. More immediately interesting was the story Marwitz told, which was the first explanation I had heard for the rumor that gained wide currency, that General von Emmich had committed suicide at Liege. Marwitz, whose cavalry was operating in close co-operation with von Emmich, said that von Emmich and the latter's Chief of Staff, Ludendorff, had disappeared for two whole days. Absolutely nothing was heard of them and the report came that both had been shot. Spies apparently carried this news to the outside world, which gave rise to the suicide rumor. The General Staff gave Marwitz command of von Emmich's corps, which he continued to hold for two days, when von Emmich was suddenly heard from again. He and Ludendorff had stormed the citadel of Liege but had been unable to communicate with the rest of the army for those two days. While world-war prophesying is always risky may farewell impression is that Marwitz with his Austro-German Army has the situation well in hand on this sector of the east front and that he will not be worth visiting again unless he's allowed to take the offensive.

Holding Line Along the Lipa

Austro-German Army Headquarters, on the Lipa, Sept. 10.—A quick ten-mile jump from the Styr, northwesterly along the Galician border and over into Russia, brought me to some novel fighting in a range of wooded hills paralleling the Lipa.

The first novelty was driving straight up the side of a steep hill in a dogcart and rolling right up to trenches on the crest and there finding the troops about everywhere in evidence except in the trenches. With incredible unconcernedness they were doing chores and going about their other business, above ground, behind, and even in front of the trenches, with the Russians intrenched 300 yards away through dense woods and indulging in rifle firing at random.

It seemed foolhardy to the correspondent, although there was undeniably a deceptive feeling of security from the fact of not being able to see the Russian position because of the intervening screen of trees—a very sievelike protection—nor the Russian sharpshooters said to be perched in the tree tops. One is almost not inclined to take those random whistling Russian bullets seriously.

How the Soldiers Kept Busy

Some of the Austro-Hungarian soldiers were engaged in extensive logging and lumbering operations. Stout oak trees were being chopped down and logs dragged trenchward to be piled up into pyramids that not even a drumfire could wreck. Others were cutting twigs and branches, stripping them, tying them into big bundles, and then bearing them away on their shoulders to be used in lining the deep forest trenches with basketry work. Others were fetching water, building camp fires, cooking potatoes, or just strolling around the woods.

But it is hard to reconcile this healthy, open-air ideal camp fire with those spasmodic Russian bullets.. I asked the German Colonel commanding the front sector through the woods to explain the inwardness of this rash exposure of person.

"This is one of the advantages of a position in the woods," he said. "Knowing they can't be seen by the Russians, the men feel quite safe, and consequently they couldn't be persuaded to keep under cover all day. This is a decided moral benefit, however. Ability to move about freely above ground keeps them in better spirits. Moreover, they can do their work by day and sleep by night. In the open field positions all the hard work of fortifying and building our trenches has to be done at night which, of course, is harder on the men."

"Doesn't any one ever get killed?" I asked.

"On an average of one man a week," he answered, intimating the benefits accruing to the troops from moving freely and openly by day more than paid for the loss of a solitary weekly victim of stray Austrian bullets.

By a dramatic coincidence, after our bobbing heads had single filed through the sylvan trenches for a quarter of a mile, a Russian sharpshooter's bullet plowed through the turf of the trench, passed between the Colonel and a correspondent, missing both by a scant fourteen inches and kicking up the dirt in the rear wall. While I was picking myself up and the German staff Captain from corps headquarters was reassuringly explaining that when you heard the bullet the danger was long past, and the Colonel was losing his temper and roaring at the nearest Croation watch-post, who stood literally like a post, to blaze away at the invisible Russians and not let them get so fresh again, and while the neutrals were laughing sheepishly at their mutual bluffs, a second shot went over my head. There was a very short shriek behind me. A Croatian had paid the weekly price of meandering outside the trenches—shot in the abdomen.

Later, while I was lunching in the open air at regimental headquarters, with the band playing a lively Sunday afternoon concert, two Croats emerged from the woods bearing a covered stretcher, set a dead man down beside our table and reported to the Colonel, "Died during an operation," saluted stiffly and carried him to a nearby grave. Yet this incident made no difference to either the officers or soldiers, who continued working or loafing quite openly above ground as if nothing had happened.

Building Strong Defenses

Worth nothing in these woods was the strength of the positions which the German and Austro-Hungarian troops were building under the direction of officers. These were no makeshift position here. There was an air of permanence about the huge dirt pillars and bastions and pyramids sheathed with birch basket work and about the bombproof shelters that were really bombproof, thanks to twenty oak tree trunks piled on top of them. Russian drumfire could do little to these positions.

The Colonel showed me a 200-yard strip of his front where recently 1,500 shells had fallen.

"We had none killed, none wounded," he said with reasonable pride in the strength of his forest fortifications. The heavy Russian shells, dropping squarely on the bombproofs, had gouged the top layer of oak tree trunks, but got no further. The Germans were not satisfied with even this defensive performance.

"We are going right on building out our lines every day," the Colonel said.

They reminded me of the famous Argonne positions and seemed equally impregnable, while my parting impression was that the front here was getting ready to go into hibernation.

Fatigued With Fighting, Tommies Sleep in Trench

English soldiers are shown taking a much needed rest in a trench on the western front. The trenches are so sheltered as to prevent fatalities from bomb and grenade attacks, as well as from cannon fire.

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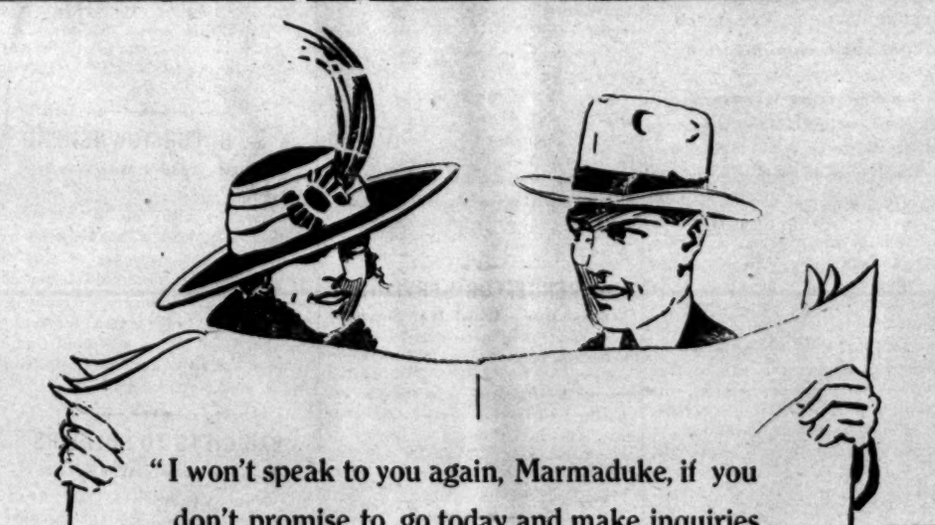

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Shanghai Klebang Case ◎ Full Text Of Judgment

The Straits Echo of October 3, publishes the full text of the written judgment delivered by Mr. Justice L. P. Ebden in the suit The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estates, Limited, vs. The Banking and Trading Corporation Naudin Ten Cate and the Hon. Mr. Arthur Robert Adams:—

The plaintiff company claims to have pased an effective resolution for the winding up of its affairs and for reconstruction, and to have thereby established a right to pay off the Debentures created and secured according to the terms of the Deed of Trust (Exhibit B).

The case has some unusual features.

The Debentures be it observed, were not issued by the Company in order to raise money for its enterprise but were part of the price of the property, the vendor Mr. Cathiravaloo having refused to receive $150,000 of the purchase money in any other form.

The second defendant, the Honorable A. R. Adams, is joined as Trustee for the Debenture holders and submits to the order of the Court.

He admits the allegations contained in the Statement of Claim with the exceptions that he denies that the Trust Deed is in usual form and that he states that he has no knowledge of the allegations contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Statement of Claim save in so far as he has a printed notice convening the meeting referred to.

I do not find anything in the evidence of the argument before me to dispute his exceptions.

The first defendant is admittedly the registered holder of the whole of the debenture stock.

Mr. Cathiravaloo, called for the defence, has stated that he assigned the stock to the 1st defendant by way of mortgage only. By clause 4 of the first schedule to the Trust Deed, however, the Company is concerned only with the registered holder of the stock.

The first defendant, in his pleadings, refused to admit the Statement of Claim as to the meetings at which the resolutions to liquidate and reconstruct were passed.

Mr. Hugo Reiss, the Chairman of the Company, has accordingly come from Shanghai and has given evidence to the effect that the meetings were duly convened and held and the resolutions passed and confirmed in the manner prescribed by the Company's Articles of Association.

He has also produced the minute book of the Company's meetings and has put in a copy, certified by the Registrar of Companies, Hongkong, of the resolutions as passed and confirmed and filled in the Registrars office (Exhibit G.) His evidence as to this has not been contradicted. The debenture stock carries an unusual condition in favor of the holder in as much as it only bears eight per cent interest, but also ranks *pari passu* with the ordinary shares for all dividend in excess of ten per cent in any one year. This condition gives rise to arguments with which I shall have to deal later.

The first defendant, however, has averred that the Estate has reached a stage of cultivation at which, owing to the high price of rubber, dividends exceeding ten per cent would soon have been distributable, that the sole object for the winding up and reconstruction is to oust the Debenture holder from participating in dividends, and that the winding up is a fraud on him accordingly.

If the condition of ranking for dividend is to be regarded merely as a provision for a higher interest in a certain contingency then the averment in an empty one.

If it is to be regarded as a collateral advantage then it cannot be applied to clog redemption. (Biggs vs. Hoddinot 1898, 2 Ch. p 307.)

According to the evidence for plaintiffs which is not gainsaid on the point the redemption of the debentures was not the sole object of reconstruction but was a necessary incident to the main object of curing what was considered to be the unsound financial position of the Company from a shareholder's point of view.

The steps taken have involved the raising of further capital to the extent of 105,000 Chinese taels or one-third of the whole capital of the new Company, towards the purpose of paying off the Debentures for which a further sum of 45,000 taels also had to be found out of accumulation which might otherwise have been applied to dividends.

The original shares are reduced from $5 in Straits currency to 3 Chinese taels each and so represent two thirds only of the present capital.

Mr. Hugo Reiss in cross-examination has stated very plainly that the Company has always has before it the idea of getting rid of the Debentures by way of reconstruction and that the difficulty of raising the necessary funds has been the only obstacle.

He has also said that the Company might have been content to leave the Debenture Stock to stand if the planted acreage had been found to be according to the report on the strength of which they purchased the property.

It appears that the individual who was engaged to visit and report on the property made a return of 404 acres fully planted up. The Company thought accordingly that they had met with a reasonable proposition.

They learnt too late that the planted area was only half the amount stated.

It is hard to imagine how such a misrepresentation came to be made after any reasonable inspection of a property covering less than 500 acres all told. Mr. Cathiravaloo says that he was not a party to the misrepresentation and plaintiffs do not say otherwise. He must, however, have known the actual extent of the development, and Mr. Reiss ascribes his (Cathiravaloo's) insistence on Debenture Stock, instead of fully paid shares, to that knowledge. The plaintiff company, having been badly let down in the matter of their purchase, naturally desire to stand on any right, the exercise of which will improve their position.

It is no bar to the exercise of the right that Cathiravaloo did not join in the misrepresentation by which they were misled, The agreement, Exhibit 2, is recited at the beginning of the Deed of Trust, exhibit B. and describes the change of the Debenture Stock on the property as being in perpetuity, or "in the alternative payable only on the winding up of the Company, or in default by the Company in paying interest thereon for the space of six calendar months at any one time."

An effective resolution for a voluntary winding up with a view to reconstruction is a recognised method for accelerating the time for repayment of Debentures issued under such conditions (c. f. Palmer's Company Precedents Part III, 9th Edition pp. 103/4, 259/60).

The question in the present case seems to be, simply, whether the terms of the Trust Deed put the Debenture Stock beyond liability to redemption by this method. I am not unmindful that the Debenture Stock was not taken up on the Company's call for money, but was issued by way of part payment of purchase money according to the vendor's stipulation. The vendor, however, having accepted the Debenture stock is bound, as are his assigns, equally with the Company by the terms of the Trust Deed by which the stock secured.

If the Debenture provides in an unqualified manner that the principal money shall become immediately payable in the event of a resolution for the winding up of the Company, the Debenture holder, having accepted his security without qualification, has no right to complain of the passing of such resolution.

Counsel for the first defendant submitted that a "Perpetual Debenture" is a "perpetual annuity," citing the head note to "In re Southern Brazilian Rio Grande Do Sul Railway Company Ltd," (1905, 5 ch. D. p. 78).

The words of the head note run thus:—

"Held that the Company had no power under the Memorandum of Association to issue irredeemable stock, which was really equivalent to a perpetual annuity."

After studying the judgment I cannot help thinking that the head note does not express the finding clearly.

If the comma after the word "stock" and the words "which was really" were struck out then the Head note would run thus:—"Held that the Company had no power under the Memorandum of Association to issue irredeemable stock equivalent to a perpetual annuity."

I think that such words would more nearly express the finding of Buckley J.

The case was that of a Company whose Directors were authorised by the Articles of Association to issue Debentures, irredeemable, or redeemable on such conditions as they might determine.

The Directors issued irredeemable Debenture Stock secured by a first charge on the property.

The Company afterward went into voluntary liquidation in order to accept an offer to purchase its undertaking and it was held that the Debentures were liable to be paid off at par.

The case, so far as it goes, seems to me eminently subversive of the argument for first defendant in the present instance. I do not doubt but that Mr. Cathiravaloo desired a perpetual annuity. He had an investment at 8 per cent with a further contingent benefit secured as a first charge on property which he had just sold for more than double the amount of the stock. He was on velvet and wanted to stay there. But that does not serve to clothe his Debenture Stock with any character not provided in the Trust Deed. The construction of the Deed, Exhibit B, has been the principal subject of argument. Plaintiff's counsel did not oppose reference to the agreement, Exhibit 2, between the vendor and Mr. Speilman, the agent for the plaintiff company about to be formed, but objected to its being applied to govern the deed. The agreement is recited in the Deed and recitals may be used to explain matters of doubt, if any, in the operative part. Defendant's counsel has claimed that intention expressed in recitals may operate as a covenant. The agreement provides for Debentures "in perpetuity or in the alternative payable only on the winding up of the Company." But it does not stipulate that the condition is to apply only in case of compulsory winding up, and a voluntary winding up with a view to reconstruction is as good as a voluntary winding up for any other purpose, such as sale of the undertaking. It has been sumitted for first defendant that the word "payable" does not mean redeemable. It seems to me that the word in its context must imply that the party to pay has a right to pay. If the agreement is to govern the construction of the Deed it seems to me to go in plaintiff's favor.

But I do not see any need to apply it.

If after all other methods of interpretation have been exhausted there remains a doubt as to the effect of an instrument, acts done under it may be put in evidence as a guide to the intention of the parties.

But there are no such acts to be put in evidence here and if there were I do not see that the evidence would be needed.

Mr. Cathiravaloo was allowed after objection raised to give evidence that Mr. Speilman offered him preference shares in lieu of Denbentures and that he refused the offer for the following reasons namely:—that the other shareholders would command a majority and that he would also be unable to take part in meetings; that he did not consider the security of preference shares to be good; and that he wanted an investment not a speculation.

Those are all cogent reasons for chosing Debenture Stock, especially on such terms, as against preference shares of the same nominal value, but they are no evidence of intention for the purpose of construing an instrument.

The expectation of a party to a contract as to the results which may be expected to flow from the contract are not of necessity identical with the terms to be embodied in the contract itself.

Those terms have to express the bargain between the parties.

The Honorable A. R. Adams, the defendant trustee, was called by the defence to say that he acted as Solicitor for the vendor in the negotiations for the sale of the property and to give details of all that passed between parties in connection with the Trust Deed.

There is no dispute on the subject and I do not understand why the Honorable and gallant leader of the Bar was called unless for the purpose of asking him a question which was put at the end of his examination in chief, and objected to by Plaintiff's counsel and not allowed by me. The question was "Did you, in your opinion, exclude all provisions for redemption?"

It seems to me out of the question that a member of the profession should be put into the box to be examined, and to be liable to cross-examination, as to his opinion of the effect of his work when that effect is the paramount issue in the case. The draftsman had before him the duty of ensuring the interests of his client on the one hand and of keeping within the terms of the agreement for sale on the other. The plaintiff company have accepted the Trust Deed, and if in doing so they have conceded anything beyond the terms of the agreement they have to abide by it. But the deed appears, to me, if I may say so, to have been faithfully drawn and to be self contained for all purposes of construction; it is much on the lines of the sample form 64 in Palmer's Company Precedents (Part III 9th Edition pp 271 et seq.)

It has been contended for the defence that the covenant is unilateral so far as the matter of repayment of the principal money of the debenture stock is concerned; that the Company cannot under any circumstances assert the right to pay off debentures; that an order or resolution to wind up or any breach or default as instanced in clause 11 of the Deed will empower but will not bind the Trustee to enforce the security; and that unless and until the Trustee thinks fit to enforce the security the Company is bound under clause 24 of the Deed to carry on business and continue to develop and cultivate the Estate in a proper and efficient manner; in other words, that the Company is absolutely enthralled to the holder or holders of the Debenture Stock. The argument has centered round clauses 6 and 11 of the Deed and condition 1 of the first schedule thereto. As to clause 6 of the Deed, it runs thus:—"Until the Stock or any part thereof is redeemed as hereafter provided the Company shall pay to the stock holders the interest and dividend in a manner provide by clause 2 here of."

It has been pointed out by the defence that enforcement is the right of a mortgage, and redemption that of a mortgagor, and it has been submitted that the Deed contains no subsequent provision for redemption.

It has also been urged that the substitution of the words "security" and "enforced" for the words "stock" and "redeemed" would make the meaning clear.

I think that to make this substitution would be to tamper unwarrantedly with the clause, and would make the meaning a matter of greater doubt than at present.

The clause is simply an abbreviation of clause 5 of Palmer's Form adopted to meet the case of Perpetual Debentures without alternative condition for repayment after notice or at premium.

It was obviously the outcome of some consideration on the part of the draftsman.

The agreement for sale provides that the Debentures shall be payable on the winding up of the Company.

Clause 11 of the Deed provides that the security shall become "enforceable" if an effective resolution for winding up is passed.

Condition 1 of the first schedule referred to in Clause 7 of the Deed which declares the terms of the Schedule to be binding on both parties, provides that "the stock will be paid off when and soon as the security becomes enforceable and that thereupon the Company will subject to these conditions pay to the several holders of the stock the nominal value of the stock held by them respectively."

It seems to me that the words "as hereinafter provided" in clause 6 may be reasonably taken to refer to these provisions and that if the word "redeemed" is read as equivalent to the words "paid off," as it may very properly be read, there is no fault to be found with the clause.

The side note to condition 1 of the first schedule consists of the one word "Redemption."

The words in Palmer's Form are "until the Stock is redeemed or paid off."

Clause 11 of the Deed follows the same clause in Palmer's Forms. It is to all intents and purposes identical.

It provides that the security shall become enforceable in certain events; *inter alia* if an order be made on an effective rsolution passed for the winding up of the Company.

I have referred to the argument of counsel for the first defendant as to the result of the use of the word "enforceable."

According to the argument, as I understand it, the position is that an order of effective resolution for winding up will render the security enforceable, but that there is no obligation to enforce it and that it is open to the Trustee to stulitfy the order or resolution as the case may be by refusing to enforce. Which is absurd. The intention of the clause is made very plain by the history of the reason which has led to its insertion in Trust Deeds for the security of Debenture Stock.

It makes clear the position of the Debenture holder which would otherwise have to be ascertained by reference to authorities on the point.

It has become a settled law that when a winding up, voluntary or compulsory, ensues, Debentures become immediately payable even though they have not matured, and the holder is entitled to enforce his charge and obtain immediate payment of principal and interest before the Company's assets can be applied to any other purpose (c. f. Palmer Part III 9th Edition p. 22)

The law was so laid down in Holden vs Tea Company (XIV Ch. D. 859) and in Wallace vs Universal Automatic Machine Company (1894 2 Ch. D. p. 547 c. a.) in cases of voluntary liquidation and compulsory winding up respectively.

The clause simply declares the right of Debenture holder to repayment of principal with interest due immediately upon an order or effective resolution for winding up. It contains nothing to derogate from the right of the Company to pay off the stock under similar circumstances if they desire to do so even against the wish of the holder. As to condition 1 of the first schedule to the Deed of Trust, I have already specified its terms. It is taken directly from the note to Condition 1 of the first schedule in Palmer's Sample Form 64 (Palmer Part III 9th Edition p. 300.) It binds both parties equally (See clause 7 of the Deed). It provides in an unqualified manner that the principal money becomes payable immediately upon an effective resolution for winding up as upon other contingencies that make the security enforceable. It is expressly not in the imperative, but in the indicative mood. It does not merely say that the principal money will become payable. It says that it "will be paid off" and that the Company will, subject to these conditions, pay to the "several holders the nominal value of the stock held by them, respectively." It does not provide that the payment is to be at the Stock holder's option. The words appear to me to show that it is recognised that the Company has a right as well as a duty to pay off the Stock. But even if it be the case that the Deed contains nothing to express the right of the Company to pay off the Stock on

(Continued on Page 4)

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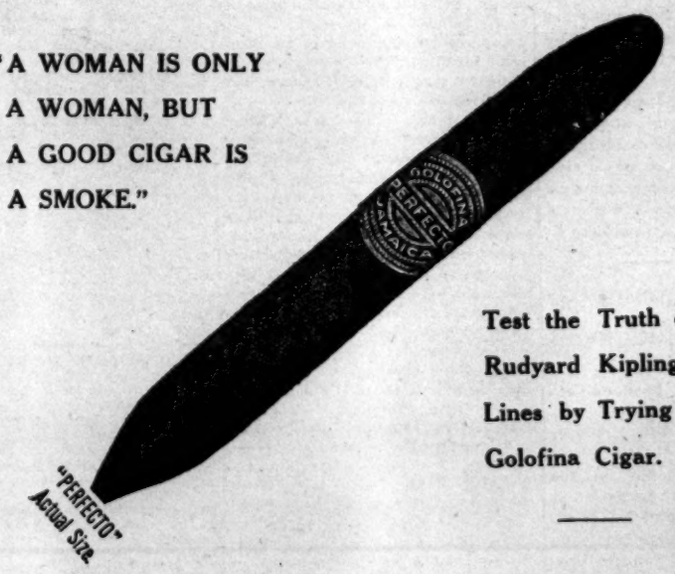

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'FRISCO BOMB PLOTTER GETS LIFE SENTENCE

Warren K. Billings Convicted Of Part In Preparedness Parade Explosion

San Francisco, October 10.—Warren K. Billings has been sentenced to life imprisonment in the state penitentiary as a result of his conviction of having been one of the plotters who caused the death of ten persons in the preparedness parade bomb explosion here.

San Francisco, September 22.—Demanding a verdict of guilty against the defendant as one of the bomb plotters in the preparedness parade here, District Attorney Charles Fickert yesterday afternoon began summing up for the people at the murder trial of Warren K. Billings.

A thunderstorm broke before Fickert had been addressing the jury for five minutes, and peals of thunder and flashes of lightning gave the packed and darkened court-room a galvanic setting.

Billings, his tawny hair making him one of the most conspicuous figures in the courtroom, sat beside Maxwell McNutt, his chief counsel, scrawling notes on a yellow pad. He betrayed no emotion as Fickert, his voice vibrant with denunciation, pointed an accusing finger at him and charged him with being the man that planted the death-dealing suitcase bomb at Steuart and Market streets.

"The preparedness parade bomb outrage was the most infamous crime that ever blackened the criminal records of the United States," said Fickert in his argument.

"An imperative duty confronts this jury as American citizens to wash away that stain.

"The American flag was the offense to the men who conceived this outrage. No one man—no crank—perpetrated this inhuman crime. It was a cold-blooded, premeditated act, done by men who had knowledge of electricity and high explosives, and who fitted their death-dealing infernal machine with a clock attachment that would permit Thomas Mooney to get back to the roof of Eilers building and be photographed for an *alibi*.

"Billings was unable to get away as quickly as Mooney, and he was seen a short distance from the explosion with his hat on—doing what?

"John Crowley, an unimpeachable witness in this case, has told you what Billings was doing. The men waiting to form in Steuart street had mistaken the explosion for a signal to fall in, and a band started to play a patriotic air, 'The Star Spangled Banner.'

"Hats were doffed everywhere, but Billings kept his hat on, refusing to salute the flag—the flag that had given offense to himself and his fellow conspirators—the flag that led them to place a bomb in a suitcase among a crowd of women and children and grey-haired Grand Army veterans.

"Gentlemen of the jury, I repeat that this was the most infamous crime that ever blackened the criminal records of the United States. No foreign foes did it, but men right in our own midst—men who hadn't the courage to openly attack the marchers in the parade, to place their bombs in a division where American soldiers carried rifles, but who stole up a side street and deposited it where it would deal death to innocent bystanders.

"I have every belief that you will take this fact into consideration and render a verdict consistent with your oaths as jurors to try this case fairly and impartially.

"Remember that dynamiters are white-livered scoundrels who think they can control by inspiring fear and terror. We must do our whole duty as public officials and jurors by refusing to be intimidated. We must put these plotters where they belong."

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

HELLO THERE GLAD TO SEE YOU— HOW DID YOU GET WAY OVER ON THIS SIDE OF THE BUILDING
OH I WAS JUST LOOKIN OVER THE BUILDING AND I JUST KEPT ON YOU KNOW
SOMEBODY TOLD SAM WHERE HE WAS HIDING
HE BOUGHT A SUIT—YOU KNOW—DOLLAR DOWN AND A DOLLAR WHEN YOU CATCH ME
GLAD TO SEE HIM—HA-HA-HA-HA— AINT THAT RICH? HE'S AS WELCOME AS A COFFIN AT A WOODEN WEDDING
HE'D JUST AS SOON MEET A SNAKE
INDOOR SPORTS. RUNNING INTO THE WEEKLY COLLECTOR AFTER YOU HAD BEEN HIDING FROM HIM FOR HALF AN HOUR IN ANOTHER ROOM

Suggests A New Roof For Peking Legation

Story of American Ghost Evokes Sympathetic Advice From Chinese

A mild thrill has been caused in Peking by the announcement that the American Legation was haunted. The legend goes that the shade of an officer who had lost his life during the Boxer affair of 1900, was in the habit of occasionally visiting his old quarters in the Legation greatly to the discomfort of the occupants.

The publication of stories in regard to these ghostly visitations aroused considerable interest among the Chinese in Peking. Their own spooks, being daily or rather nightly companions, do not as a rule excite much attention. But a foreign ghost is quite a new thing. A Chinese gentleman named Hsu Nai-hsuan has taken the matter seriously to heart, and has felt moved to write to the American Minister expressing his sympathy for the affliction which the Legation is undergoing in the matter of a haunted room. He says that experience has shown in China that the way to rid a house of ghosts is to remove the roof of the building, leaving the interior of the room exposed to the sun and air for some tens of days, after which the roof may be restored and the ghost will no longer frequent the place. Mr. Hsu said that he humbly offered this suggestion, "as foreigners may not be familiar with the proper method of handling ghosts in China."

If Congress is asked to appropriate a sum for the re-roofing of the Legation at Peking, the American people will now understand what its all about.—*Japan Advertiser.*

JAPAN FOREIGN OFFICE STOPS ACTRESS'S TOUR

Madame 'Yakko's Plan For Yoshiwara Parade in U. S. Causes Vigorous Protest

Tokio, October 14.—American theater-goers are to be denied the privilege of seeing Madame Sadayakko Kawakami, famous Japanese actress—all on account of the Kwakusei Kwai (Purity Society), the Salvation Army and the Japanese Foreign Office. The reason is that among the leading scenes with which Madame Kawakami and her twenty supporters had planned to tempt American audiences was the *Oiran Dochu*, or procession of the Yoshiwara girls, an annual custom which is as old as the Yoshiwara district itself.

Madame Kawakami, with the management of Mr. Kushibiki, Japan's biggest showman and former manager of the aviator, Art Smith, had nearly completed all arrangements for the third tour of America. Negotiations were even being made for trans Pacific passage. Then the word came to the Kwakusei Kwai, of the particular feature which had been planned to coax the dollars into the American box offices.

The Purity Society and the Tokio branch of the Salvation Army opposed Madame Kawakami's plans and the matter was reported to the officials of the Foreign Office. The Foreign Office, deciding that such a production as *Oiran Dochu* would not add to the dignity of Japan, set its foot down. The Japanese stage celebrity was told that neither she nor any of the members of the troupe would be allowed passports.

The management of the venture is reported to be chagrined at the attitude of the Foreign Office. The tour had the support of Dr. Takamine, the famous Japanese chemist of New York City, who had urged Madame Kawakami to visit the United States.

Madame Kawakami has been to America twice before. The first time she was accompanied by her husband, Mr. Otojiro Kawakami, the man who established the modern school of acting in Japan. Madame Kawakami is also known to the playgoers of Europe, having toured the continent several years ago.

In the *Oiran Dochu* the Yoshiwara girls attire themselves in the brilliant, fanciful costume of the olden days, wear high clogs, and parade in the streets supported by their men attendants. The occasion has always been a great attraction, drawing large crowds of spectators, but was not given last year because, some say, of suppression by the government. It is a custom that advertises immorality in the public streets in broad daylight, decided the Foreign Office. Anyway, it should remain at home, and Madame Kawakami, deprived of her biggest "hit," will continue to perform in Japan.

CRACK SHOT OF ALL SHIPS

Pennsylvania Makes 5 Hits With Big Guns at Eleven-Mile Range

Washington, September 14.—A record in naval gunnery for the whole world has been made by the superdreadnought Pennsylvania, the Navy Department announced tonight. Credit for the feat is given to the battleship's twelve fourteen-inch rifles, mounted as a main battery in four turrets, which on a simultaneous discharge in a recent trial registered five hits on a small target eleven miles away. At that distance a target is not visible to the men who aim the guns.

Records of the highest scores ever made under similar circumstances have been searched, but none equaling that of the Pennsylvania has been found.

The Pennsylvania is the first vessel to have its entire main battery mounted three guns to turret, and her performance is declared by ordinance and construction officers to be the final answer to critics opposing the three-gun turret.

tent not to enforce their rights according to the letter of the law.

Counsel also asked how it could be said that the Company ever thought that it was the intention that they should have the right to turn out the Debenture holder.

But the Company is not concerned with the Debenture holder's intention in the matter.

No holder of Debentures on advantageous terms ever does intend that the Company shall have the power to turn him out.

But the point is that the power is there in absence of special covenant to the contrary.

To sum up on the part of the case relating to the plaintiff Company's claim to pay off the Stock. The agreement was for Debentures payable in the event of the winding up of the Company.

The Trust Deed contains no covenant to restrict the action of the Plaintiff Company in following the recognised method of obtaining the right to pay off the Stock by passing an effective resolution to wind up its affairs.

Clause 11 (2) of the Trust Deed is merely declaratory of the right of the Debenture holder to recover immediately the principal and interest due before assets are applied to other purposes.

Condition 1 of the first schedule to the Trust Deed takes it for granted that the Company has the right as well as the duty to pay off the Stock under the circumstances that have arisen. The plaintiff Company therefore have a right to judgment according to the prayer in the Statement of Claim. The first defendant has stated a counter-claim in somewhat peculiar terms as follows: "This defendant therefore claims (in the event of the Court allowing the plaintiff's claim and in addition to the amount due for principal and interest on the said Debenture Stock) damages $150,000 for breach of agreement, fraud and breach of convenant. Fraud and breach of agreement and of covenant, if established, would be indisputable ground for dismissing plaintiff's claim. I take the claim for damages to be founded on the right of the debenture holders to have his Stock rank for dividend *pari passu* with the ordinary shares after 10 per cent has been distributed on the latter in any one year. It has been argued in support of the counter-claim that the condition that the Debentures should so rank had the effect of putting the vendor in the position of a deferred shareholder and that it is immaterial that there was no separate capital on account of deferred shares assigned to the vendor. It has also been said with some show of force that Mr. Cathiravaloo sold the property on terms by which he would have the benefit of dividends in the event of the Company prospering to such an extent as to pay a dividend of more than 10 per cent to ordinary shareholders and that these terms had an effect in lowering the price. But I do not think that the submission that the vendor is in effect the holder of the deferred shares exactly states the case. If he had desired to be in that position he might have stipulated for $150,000 worth of debentures carrying 8 per cent interest and for $150,000 worth of deferred shares.

But for reasons presumably known to himself he did not do so.

He stipulated instead that the advantage of ranking for dividend should be a condition of each separate Debenture as according to the form of the certificate set out in the first chedule to the Trust Deed.

The benefit attaches to the Debentures and cannot be separated from them.

In support of the contention that there was an implied contract on plaintiff's part to carry on business for the vendor's benefit counsel cited "Ogden's United vs Nelson" (1903 2 K D p. 287, 1904 2 K B p. 410 and 1905 A C p. 109).

But that case was clearly distinguishable from the present one.

The contract there contained a definite undertaking to give an annual bonus, a share in a fixed annual sum and a shade of all profits of a certain branch of business for a stated term of four years.

The point may be a nice one but it seems to me to be plain that if the debentures are paid off the right to rank for dividend ceases equally with the interest itself.

There is nothing left to which the right can be attached.

I feel called therefore to dismiss the counter claim.

There remain one minor point to be decided, namely, the amount of interest due to the Stock holder.

By the terms of the First Schedule to the Trust Deed the interest is at the rate of 8% per annum payable quarterly, the total interest on the whole of the stock being therefore $12,000 per annum.

Interest was paid for the last quarter of 1915.

At the beginning of January, 1916 plaintiffs proposed to pay off the principal with $1,000 interest for the current month and their Solicitors wrote to Messrs. Adams and Allan accordingly, offering to make tender on 15-1-16 (See Exhibits J. K.)

The offer of payment was declined and it appears that Messrs. Adams and Allan then acting for both defendants waived tender, but it does not appear that anything was said as to the sufficiency of the interest offered.

The first defendant in his statement of defence denies that the proper amount due on redemption was ever offered or that the waive of tender was intended to be an admission that the proper amount was offered. But he does not say what he takes to be the proper amount.

Paragraph 13 of the Statement of Claim does not state the amount of the tender. It only states the amount paid into the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank by order of Court on 21-2-16.

Plaintiff's counsel contended in opening that if tender is made or waived interest stops, that it ceased to run therefor on 15-1-16 or that at all events it cannot run beyond the date of the payment into Court.

In replying on the case another counsel explained that the cause of doubt which led plaintiff's to pay into the Bank a sum to meet a further three months' interest as from 15-1-16 lay in the provisions of Section 20 of the Conveyancing and Law of Property 1886.

I do not perceive that the section has any bearing on the question. It relates to a different set of circumstances.

The question was not touched by defendant's counsel in the case. They confined themselves to the more important issues.

But the interest is not payable monthly at all. It is payable quarterly consequently I think tender should have included interest for the quarter in which it was made.

If defendants' counsel had expressed that to be their claim as regards the lender I should not have counted his reply on the point.

Plaintiffs had, however, made sufficient provision to meet interest for a further period of three months from 15-1-16 and they made the payment into the Bank before the expiration of the quarter.

I think that the proper finding for me to make on the point is that the interest to be paid in pursuance of the third prayer of the Statement of Claim is $3,000, that being the amount due for the quarter in which the tender was made. At this stage of my judgment Cleaver, counsel for plaintiff, takes leave to say that the sum deposited by his clients in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank includes provision for three months' interest from 15-1-16, the date of proposed tender and that his clients abide by the offer of interest to that amount according to Paragraph 13 of their Statement of Claim.

My judgment therefore is as follows:—

On the claim judgment for plaintiffs according to the first four prayers in the Statement of Claim, the interest to be paid in pursuance of the third prayer to be for four months ending April 15, 1916.

On the counter-claim judgment for plaintiffs.

(Sgd.) L. P. EDEN.

Shanghai Klebang Full Judgment

(Continued from Page 3)

passing an effective resolution to wind up the fact remains that it contains nothing to restrict it. Moreover by the agreement for sale the Debentures were to be payable on the winding up of the Company. The right to pay, in my opinion, is inseparable from the obligation to do so in the absence of express provision to the contrary in the Deed.

In closing the case for first defendant counsel reminded the Court of the admission of Mr. Reiss that if the planted acreage had been as reported the Company might have been content to leave the Debenture Stock alone. The admission was made in answer to a question referring to a speech made by Mr. Reiss on 29-11-15 in which he is reported to have said. "We had made a bargain and would have stuck to it" or words to that effect.

I do not think that the words used according to the report can be regarded as meaning anything more than the Company would have been con-

WILSON TO ACCEPT HUGHES' CHALLENGE

Will Defend Eight-Hour Law In His Porch Campaign And In Letters

Long Branch, N. J., September 14.—President Wilson gave his first attention to campaign affairs since his arrival at Shadow Law in a conference today with Postmaster-General Burleson and Secretary Tumulty at the executive offices in Asbury Park. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo was to have been present, but at last moment was unable to attend.

The President will not begin his "porch campaign" at Shadow Lawn until next week. In the meantime he will write a number of letters to Democratic candidates in doubtful States. Although he has definitely decided to make no speeches away from here, except before non-partisan organizations, his political advisers said today the President expected to be able to get his views before the country effectively.

A decision has been reached that the campaign for his re-election will follow closely the lines of his speech of acceptance. Through speeches to delegations here and through letters, he will amplify points made in that address, and will accept the challenge of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, on the issue created by the settlement of the recently threatened railroad strike. Mr. Wilson also has decided to avoid personalities as much as possible in the campaign, and devote himself strictly to telling of the achievements of his Administration and to attacks on the Republican Party.

The President will dwell particularly on the prosperity of the country and on his plans for the "industrial preparedness" of the country to meet the problem which he expects will develop following the close of the European war. In this connection, it became known today that as soon as Congress convenes in December he will make further efforts to have passed a bill allowing American exporters to utilize common selling agencies abroad. A threatened filibuster prevented the passage of a similar measure by Congress in the closing days of the last session.

U.S. NAVY PLANS LIVELY RECRUITING CAMPAIGN

Will Exploit Advantages Of Service Under New Preparedness Legislation

Washington, September 16.—Plans for an active enlistment campaign have been put on foot by the Navy Department to procure the sailors and marines provided for in the recent preparedness legislation. More than 2,500 recruits a month will be required to bring the navy up to the 20,000 authorized increase in personnel.

Judging from the army's experience in the past few months naval officers realize they will have a hard time finding suitable young men. Even during the Mexican crisis army enlistments seldom were more than 3,000 a month.

The navy will immediately begin an educational campaign. Literature describing life on a man o' warsman will be scattered nation-wide, and motion pictures portraying the romance of a sailor's life will be made. The navy intends to go into the rural districts, and there as well as in the big showhouses of the metropolitan sections will the life of Uncle Sam's guardians of the waves be thrown on the screens.

Special inducements have been arranged by Congress to tempt young men to take up the service as a profession. Pensions and bonuses for long time enlistments have been provided and the department's literature will call attention to the opportunities of the seamen to provide a nest egg against the incapacity of old age.

The 2,500 men a month needed will go partly toward the authorized increase, and partly towards filling up the gaps created through honorable discharges. The department expects a considerable decrease in the percentage of men quitting the service, owing to the special inducements that are now being offered.

In recent years recruits have been none too plentiful, as there is considerable ignorance as to how well the navy really pays and what chances it offers a young man to see the world and save money. The navy intends to dispel this ignorance.

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A Strong and Reliable Preventative against Fevers, Cholera, Plague, Diptheria and other Diseases.

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22, Museum Road, Shanghai *Telephone 5491*

TRADE SECRETS SAFE, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Censor Doesn't Appropriate Information in U. S. Mails, He Declares

London, September 15.—David Lloyd George, British Secretary of War, today gave to The Associated Press the following statement:

"There appears to be a deliberate campaign, set on foot in the United States by German agents, to throw doubt on the good faith of His Majesty's Government in regard to the use of information obtained through the censorship.

"These German agents, with whose underground methods of working we are quite familiar, appear now to have resurrected my statement in the House of Commons on August 8, although that statement was fully explained by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, on August 9, and most explicit assurances on the same subject were given by him in a later interview on August 25.

"In spite of this these propagandists are trying to dress out my statement as something new, nullifying Lord Robert Cecil's assurances which followed it. Let me now say on behalf of the military authorities what has already been said on behalf of the Foreign Office—that when information is passed on by the censorship to other departments it is for the sole purpose of guiding the action of the Government in the conduct of the war.

"For instance, when we get information that an American firm, to whom the Foreign Office has given a permit for the export of certain German goods from Rotterdam, on the ground that these goods had been paid for before the war, is using that permit fradulently, as frequently has been the case, we pass the information on to the Foreign Office in order that they may cancel the permit.

"Again, when we find that a neutral firm is using British banking facilities for the purpose of trading with our enemies and is deceiving the British banks in question as to the real purpose of the transaction, we pass that information on to the proper department in order that they may refuse to license the transaction. Or, again, if we learn that a shipment of contraband, ostensibly from one neutral firm to another, is really destined for the enemy, we see that the Contraband Committee gets that information.

"That, frankly stated, is what we do. But we affirm, and challenge any one to deny it, that honest business interests and trade recrets of an American merchant or manufacturers are as safe in the hands of the military censors and of every other Government department as they are in the hands of the American Post Office."

In the House of Commons on August 8 Mr. Lloyd George, in answer to questions concerning the use made of a letter written by a neutral manufacturer and examined by the military censor said, according to The London Times report of the debate, that the letter in question was not stopped in the sense that it was not allowed to proceed to its destination. "But," the War Secretary added, "it is, of course, the practice to communicate to the public department concerned any information on matters of public interest which may be obtained through the censorship, for such use to be made of it as the particular department may consider desirable. This was done in this instance."

Lord Robert Cecil in his statement of August 9 said that neutral correspondence in no single instance had been used to assist British competition with peaceful neutral commerce. In his statement to The Associated Press, August 25, Lord Robert reiterated that data from trade letters had been used solely for Government purposes "and never for the purpose of substituting allied trade for neutral trade."

CHARGE ARMED ROBBERS

The five armed robbers captured Thursday evening by Detective Sergeant Prince and detectives from the West Hongkew Station after they had raided a cash shop at No. 31 North Honan Road, were arraigned yesterday in the Mixed Court before Mr. Grant Jones, the British Assessor. Their cases were remanded for a special hearing. When questioned in the court three of the band said that they were former rebel soldiers.

The police are still searching for three of the bandits who escaped immediately after the raid. The robbers secured $1,940 in the raid. Of this amount more than $600 has been recovered, a portion of the silver having been gathered up from along the route taken by the fleeing robbers. A Chinese tailor was taken into the Mixed Court yesterday charged with having picked up $19 along the road and which he did not show any signs of turning over to the police. He was dismissed after being warned.

It developed yesterday that three persons, two men and one woman, were wounded by stray bullets fired by the bandits when they were attempting to terrorize the neighborhood at the time of the robbery.

SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

American Team Meets Swedish Athletes

New York, Sept. 19.—A little over four years ago the United States sent abroad the greatest athletic team ever seen in the history of the world.

Today the champion track and field nation of the world is preparing for another drive. On the 28th of this month Ted Meredith, the greatest middle distance runner of them all; Joe Loomis, one of the finest all-round performers in sprints, jumps and hurdles, our country can boast of; Fred Murray, California's best all-round man, and Fred Simpson, the super-Kraenzlein who has established a new world's record for the high hurdles, will sail for Sweden, Norway and Denmark, to show the Scandinavians that Uncle Sam is right on his athletic form and will be doing business at the same old stand when the Olympics are resumed after the great war.

This small but wonderfully select athletic team should make a great showing for the Stars and Stripes on the other side. All four of the Yankee tourists have done ten seconds for 100 yards. Meredith, Simpson and Murray have also run their 220 in 22 seconds or better. What's the use of commenting on Meredith's work in the longer races? Everybody knows about it.

Simpson, Murray and Loomis can stake anything in Scandinavia to 10 yards in either of the hurdle races, and in the quarter mile race over the sticks Fred Murray is no slouch. He has done 49½ seconds for the quarter, you know.

The Yankee quartet will be "there" in the field events, too. Murray can do forty-four feet with the sixteen pound shot. Loomis and Simpson have bettered six feet in the running high jump and both have beaten twenty-three feet in the broad as well.

When the Swedes look over Meredith, Murray, Simpson and Loomis in action and ponder over the fact that two members of this great quartet were unable to win a first at the American championships at Newark last Saturday, they will see what strides the United States has made in athletic development since the red, white and blue shield swept the track and field contests at the Stockholm Olympics a little more than four years ago.

Police Sports Entries

The following are the entrants in the various events to be decided at the Police Sports at the Race Course, this afternoon:

T. McKenna, L. P. Quincey, A. MacIntosh, W. J. Noodt, W. T. Rose, H. D. Rodger, E. Robertson, A. F. Eca da Silva, W. R. Morrison, F. H. Watson, J. H. Plaxton, H. Rowland, T. Brown, J. A. Quayle, E. E. Rock, A. E. Moyhing, Sardar Singh, T. W. R. Wilson, J. Lawson, J. G. Corveth, A. Correa, C. N. Cross, L. C. Encarnacao, F. A. Remedios, R. F. Remedios, T. S. Fry, G. Madar, T. Main, T. Foley, F. Madar, J. T. A. Dixon, R. Shellswell, H. J. Jefferson, J. Hunter, B. Hemingway, F. E. Bridger, W. Abbott, D. Ginnane, C. Larson, W. Brewster, F. G. Pascall, W. Jones, D. J. Webb, T. Baptista, F. E. Leary, J. H. Tait, A. M. Guttierrez, G. Sale, Jas. Dee, T. Spottiswoode, P. Crighton, H. S. Lindsay, H. Quelch, H. M. Spence, F. W. Foster, H. G. Robinson, T. G. Drakeford, H. M. Cobbett, S. A. Sleap, H. M. Little, C. C. Boyd, H. Herlofsen, Mahei Singh, Wasawa Singh, Inder Singh, Nahar Singh, H. C. PeHing, Chas. Doyle, J. Mason, J. Adams, C. H. Green, P. Lavelle, Jas. McKenzie, Wm. Howells, E. E. Day, F. C. Rice, I. T. Goddard, G. Leskon, J. J. Rosenberg, G. W. Hammer, F. S. Combs, S. W. Stiller, E. J. Saterfield, E. L. Dobeas, J. O'Toole, W. E. Fairbairn, Didar Singh, Jiwan Singh, Mansur Singh, Ram Singh, Ama Singh, Chunda Singh, W. A. Webb, J. Johnstone, E. E. England, C. Powell, R. W. Yorke, A. Paterson, A. L. Biggs, O. L. Ilbert, C. H. Welloy, C. Hamilton, T. Dunne, J. Robertson, A. M. Hansen, K. Matsumoto, H. Yamamoto, H. Kimura, F. Kawanistu, O. D. Rasmussen, A. Eite.

Children.—Francis Noodt, George James Noble, Cecil Taylor, Harold Aiers, Winnie Hyndman, George Rose, Charles Rose, Miriam Taylor, Carmen Remedios, C. A. Remedios, Agnes M. Barnes, Jessie Wheeler, Claire Sullivan, Virginia Hayes Sullivan, Frank Sullivan, Frank Johnston, George Johnston, Nellie Johnston, Minnie Mandelkoff, J. P. Whitham, H. Trueman, B. Deeks, Willie Spottiswoode, Reuben M. Nobiston, Allan E. Nobiston, Irene Merrison, Nannie Remedios, O. M. Gilbert, H. Collaco, A. J. Hickmott, V. Krandrashov, Abraham Ainbinder, George Rose, Abraham Rashkin, Charles Grozman, Robert Swinton, F. W. Bernard, Lionel Pratt, Otto Wilhelm, Willie Schoning, Stewart Wilson, P. Alfrenko and F. Schlager.

There are 31 events, with an aggregate cup to be won by the most successful competitor in confined events. The prizes are to be presented by Mrs. J. Johnstone.

Shanghai Yacht Club

Last Race of Season

The last race of the season, the 3rd Challenge Cup, will take place tomorrow.

Start:—First Gun 9.25 a.m. Woosung Customs Hulk Line.

Course:—Out over the bar, to Upper Quarantine Buoy, rounding it to port, down and round Lower Quarantine Buoy to starboard, then in to starting line.

Notes:—Send yachts to Woosung Saturday. Train leaves Shanghai 7.40 a.m., Train leaves Woosung, 1.10, 2.40, and 4.10 p.m.

The Closing Cruise will take place on November 5. Particulars will be announced later.

The Foam will be sent to Henli for the Rowing Club Regatta on Friday, October 27.

French War Fund

The subscriptions for the month of September to the French War Fund follow:

	$
Ardain, Bourboulon, Fano, G. Lion, Mariz, $100 each	500
E. Naggiar	65
L. Basset, L. Lion, A. Muguet, Mission du Kiangnan, S. Somekh, H. C. Zimmermann, $50 each	300
Ch. Jasson, L. Marthoud, $40 each	80
Famille Dard, Duplessis, Tissot-Dupont, $30 each	90
M. Maybon, Mme. Maybon, Rouet de Journal, Sennet, Ullmann and Co., A. Vogel, $25 each	150
A. Fabre, J. Grenard, J. Gillard, $20 each	60
Moninot, Perry, Giachetti, Le Carduner, Kotsomitis, $15 each	75
J. A. David, G. Francois, G. Pairier, Tardiveau, Bibe, Roy, Rhein, Keylock, Pratt and Hobbs, Y. Dolgorouckoff, A. Kessissoglou, H. Kessissoglou, D. Katemopoulous, M. and Mme. V. Meyer, A. Jost, C. Muller, M. J. Nathan, R. Tiliot, J. Fadat, E. Lattray, E. Traissac, Alfonsi, A. Le Goff, J. B. Maubec, J. Vittori, $10 each	240
L. Henry	6
Brun, Cavadias, Schutmann, E. Widler, Hourcade, Kammerling, D. Chelmis, E. Schoch, S. Bouchara, E. Radet, E. Allemand, Frequais, Y. Briand, H. Lavorel, F. Colomb, J. Thalamot, Le Put, Sarthou, E. Gaia, F. Vittori, Surand, E. Dupuis, P. Kersulec, Logerot, Georges, L. Rini, P. Lambinet, $5 each	135
V. Teste	4
H. Richer	
1 anonymous subscription	75
3 " " $50 each	150
2 " " $40 "	80
2 " " $30 "	60
1 " "	25
1 " "	20
2 " " $15 "	30
6 " " $10 "	60
18 " " $ 5 "	90
2 " " $ 3 "	6
1 " "	1
	$ 2,305

	Tls.
E. S. Kadoorie and Co.	200
Joseph Bros.	100
Mission des Lazaristes, Missions Etrangeres, Tls. 50 each	100
J. Dantin	40
P. E. Nova, Rousse-Lacordaire, Tls. 20 each	40
M. et Mme. Hamon, J. B. Audigier Tls. 15 each	30
Berthon, Xavier, Gilis, M. Myers, Tls 10 each	40
Mme. S. Audigier, J. de Fourcauld, A. Laffont, Guiglia, L. Dupuis, C. Vidal, Gabrielli, Y. Lamour, Latour, L. Baillif, H. Loisel, Bourricot, Grunberg, Tls. 5 each	65
2 anonymous subscriptions Tls. 25 each	50
	Tls. 665

Special Donations	$	Tls.
A. Loonis		10
W. J. N. Dyer		100
Mme. Wang Wou-sze		50
Pari sur la prise de Verdun (perdu par R. Neumann)	25	
Jeannette and Lulu	10	
Madame Brun	25	
C. S. F. par M. Neut	23	
W. A. C.	20	
Anonyme		75
	103	235

$2,408-Tls. 900.—Cheques handed to Mr. Naggiar, Acting Consul General for France, on October 19, for Tls. 2,578.82 at 4.32=Frcs. 11,140.35. Balance in hand $42.63.—Tls. 14.50.

J. Dantin,
Treasurer.

Shipping Bulletins

Another large ocean going freighter will be added to the fleet of overseas carriers under Philippine registry with the purchase of the Japanese freighter Temiya Maru by the Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas. Negotiations for the sale of the steamer were concluded a few days ago by the Manila concern and the Hokkaido Taisho Kisen Kaisha at a price reported to be close to one million yen. The Temiya Maru was built in 1894 by Turners, Whithy and Company, Ltd., West Hartlepool, England. She registers 2,139 net and 2,946 tons gross, with an approximate cargo capacity of 5,000 tons. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length 314 feet, beam 40 feet 5 inches, and depth 21 feet.

* * *

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha have just chartered another steamer, the s.s. Jimmu Maru, 4,370 tons d.w., for a period of six months at the rate of thirteen yen per ton deadweight carrying capacity. The above rate is considered quite moderate in the current charter market.

* * *

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru, due this morning from Yokohama, will be berthed at the Wayside Wharf for this trip only.

* * *

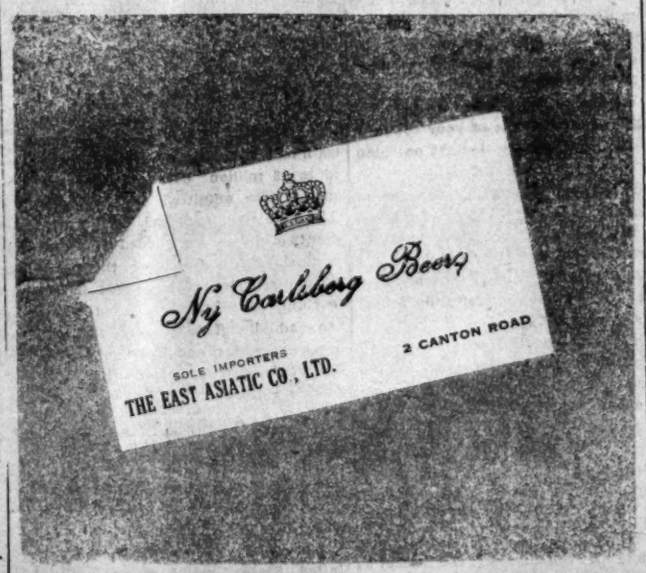
The U. S. S. gunboats Quiros and Villalobos arrived in port yesterday, the latter taking her berth next to the U. S. S. Galveston. The U. S. S. Samar left port yesterday.

Obituary

To Honor Chinson Yang

Under the auspices of Messrs. Tong Shao-yi, C. T. Wong, Fan Yuan-lien T. H. Li and David Yui, a memorial service will be held tomorrow afternoon in the new building of the Chung Hua Book Company in Bubbling Well Road in honor of the late Mr. Chinson Yang who died on September 7 in Kuling, Kiukiang.

Mr. Yang was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He had built up a fine reputation among leading Chinese since his return from America. He was particularly noted for his enthusiastic work for Chinese modern education, and was always to the fore in public service. He was the Managing Editor of the Eastern Times before he went over to join the Editorial Department of the Chung Hua Book Company. Mr. Yang died at the age of 28. He is survived by his widow and son. Regret over his premature death is expressed on all sides as he gave promise of a brilliant and useful career.



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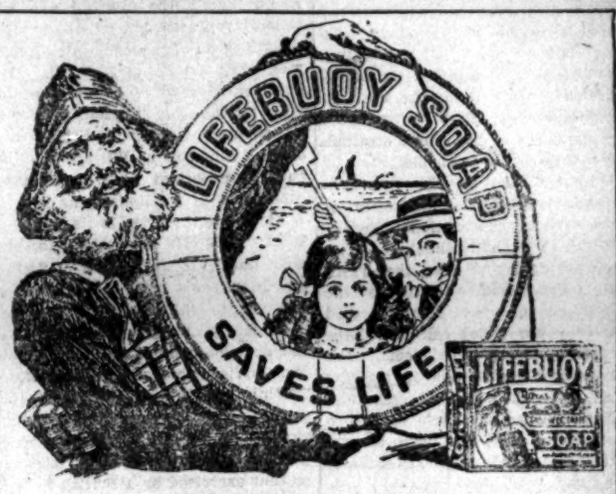

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Amoy, Antung, Canton, Changchun, Changsha, Chefoo, Chingkiang, Chinwangtao, Chungking, Dairen, Hangchow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Ichang, Kiukiang, Lungkow, Macao, Manila, Moukden, Nanking, Newchwang, Ningpo, Peking, Port Arthur, Shanghai, Shasi, Soochow, Tientsin, Tongku, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Yochow, Weihaiwei, Wenchow, Wuhu,
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WEATHER

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 21, 1916

Mr. Wilson's Congress

(*New York Evening Post*)

IN the session which came to a close yesterday (Sept. 8) Congress lived up to the now familiar Wilsonian standard in volume of achievement. **On whatever points opinion** may differ as to Mr. Wilson's powers, there can be no doubt that he has demonstrated an ability to keep Congress at work, and to get out of it action upon large and controversial subjects, beyond all precedent. To this power and its unrelenting exercise must be ascribed the first—and what still remains the most unquestioned—legislative achievement accomplished in his Administration. Few thought it possible that he would be able, in the first Congressional session of his term of office, to keep the national legislators' noses to the grindstone, after their trying labors over the Tariff bill, long enough to secure the enactment of the Banking and Currency law which established the Federal Reserve system. His success in doing so, and in steering the bill through its manifold difficulties, has proved to be but a foretaste of what has since become established as the expected order of the day.

It cannot be said of the session just closed that constructive legislation of anything like such far-reaching character has been enacted; unless indeed that term be applied to the "preparedness" appropriations which, as the initiation of a new policy, may prove to be as momentous in their effect as the enactment of any statute law. But these appropriations have been put through, upon a scale far transcending anything which not many months ago would have been thought within the bounds of possibility; and antecedent to this, legislation recasting the entire army system of the country had been put through.

Among the acts which stand out in addition to these are, particularly, the Rural Credits law, the act creating a Tariff Commission, the Philippines government act, the Child Labor law, and the long-contested measure which puts the Government into the shipping business; besides others that have given rise to less discussion. Some of the measures we have mentioned have been passed, at least so far as regards their main content, without serious difference of opinion as between the two great parties. Others have been put through as distinctively party acts. But it may be said of nearly all of them that the driving power behind them was that of the President. Left to themselves, more than one of these legislative projects would either have been defeated by sheer opposition or obstruction, or would have got entangled in difficulties of detail which would have effectively prevented their enactment into law at the present session.

Of his dominating influence over national legislation, Mr. Wilson is far from making a secret. He regards it as the proper role of the executive head of our Government. Just how far, in this, he differs from his predecessors, is an interesting question, and one to which the answer is by no means simple. The complexity of government, the gigantic character of the nation's interests, and the extension of the scope of governmental function have been for at least a generation steadily producing a trend in the direction of increasing Executive influence upon the course of legislation. Not only have the Presidents themselves felt the necessity of exercising this influence, but the nation has long been accustomed to look to the White House as the one place upon which the desires of the nation, the demands of public opinion, must be focussed if orderly progress is to be made.

It is only in the case of Mr. Wilson, however, that the conviction of the rightfulness of this development, and of its inevitable extension to a definite goal, has been held in the form of a fully avowed doctrine. Indeed, the one principle to which Mr. Wilson has been steadily faithful throughout his career, the one doctrine which found thorough lodgment in his mind in the days of his theoretical dealing with governmental questions and has remained undisturbed during his practical exercise of political power, is the doctrine that the structure of our government should be in fact, if not in form, assimilated as nearly as possible to that of such parliamentary governments as the British, in which the wielder of executive power is also charged with the functions of directing legislation and of determining party policy.

In putting this theory into practice, Mr. Wilson has had the advantage of exceptional personal qualities on his own part, and in no small measure also of the absence or extreme scarcity of qualities to match them on the part of the membership of Congress. The consequence has been that it has sometimes seemed almost as though he were controlling the actions of that body, not so much after the fashion of the leader of a representative assembly as of a man who holds the strings to which a set of puppets are bound to dance. This was singularly illustrated in the curious history of the armed-ship imbroglio, when, indeed, the dancing was extremely confused, but yet the result, though incoherent and unintelligible, was, in the rough, what the President wanted. However, it would be a mistake to suppose that the power in question, even in the hands of such a master as Wilson, is without its limitations. Indeed, a quick realization of its limitations is one of his prime resources in its management. Only this can account for his unhesitating throwing over of Secretary Garrison's army-reorganization program, to which the President had been deeply enough committed, and the abandonment of which caused Mr. Garrison to resign in disgust.

While Mr. Wilson always has in mind the idea of assuming for the Presidency, so far as circumstances permit, such power over legislation as that exercised by a British Prime Minister, it may be doubted whether he is equally alive to the bearing of the conditions to which the latter power is obliged to conform. A British Prime Minister must submit his proposals to a Parliament whose rejection of them means the imminent risk of his own downfall. The President of the United States has a hold upon his office which nothing can shake until the close of a fixed term of years. This has a double effect upon the situation; it means, first, both that success is far more probable, irrespective of the actual preference of Congress, since Congressmen know that the seat of power will continue where it is; and secondly it means that failure is not final. The passage of the Government Shipping bill is an illustration of what can be accomplished by that unflagging persistence in which Mr. Wilson—when he chooses—is unsurpassed. No man has made so many violent changes of position and opinion with such utter nonchalance; and no man has shown more dogged determination in matters upon which his heart is firmly set. Alike for the good and the bad that is in him, for sagacity and for shortsightedness, for resolution and for opportunism, the record of Mr. Wilson's dealing with Congress is quite as illuminating as that of his exercise of strictly executive functions.

May Force Re-organization Of Cabinet

(*Peking Gazette*)

THE rejection of Mr. Wang Tahsieh as Minister of Foreign Affairs is regarded in responsible circles as striking seriously at the prestige of Premier Tuan Chi-jui. Mr. Wang is a personal friend of the Premier and is one of the few persons who have his ear. He was the Premier's choice and the latter exerted himself in an unusual degree to secure the confirmation of his nominee in office. Much comment is heard in regard to the Premier's curious defence of Mr. Wang Ta-hsieh's conduct as Vice-Chairman of Yuan's Council of State.

The suggestion that Mr. Wang was compelled to preside at the sittings of the Council at which the King-making bill and other measures were passed in order to prevent unpleasant developments with respect to President Li, who was then Chairman of the Council, is considered at once puerile and unreal. And the view is generally expressed that it were wiser that the Premier had observed silence on the point.

The names of Messrs. Sun Pao-chi, Director-General of the Revenue Council, Lu Chung-yu, Ex-Minister to Japan, Hu Wei-teh, Minister to France, and of Dr. Wu Ting-fang are being mentioned as possible candidates for the office. Further failure to submit a suitable name for the approval of Parliament may lead to an important crisis, resulting probably in the entire reorganisation of the Cabinet.

Public Education In A Republic

By Robert McNutt McElroy, Ph. D., First Exchange Professor to China
(Head of the Department of History and Politics in Princeton University)

The following is the text of Professor McElroy's interesting address, delivered on last Saturday before the delegates to the Second National Educational Association now in session in Peking:

As I look out over this distinguished body of educators and know that I am expected to rise to the occasion and speak words of wisdom, a story once told me by Woodrow Wilson is the only one adequate to express to you my feeling of trepidation. He said that a good old Deacon was listening to a very young clergyman who was conducting his first service. The young fellow had haltingly delivered what he was pleased to call his "message," and was making his closing prayer. "Lord!" he said, "Give me power, give me great power, give me power, . . ." When he reached the third power and showed signs of another yet to come, the old Deacon leaned forward and plucked the speaker's coat tails. "Don't ask for power any more," he said. "You have plenty of power. What you want is ideas."

As I think of the problem of education in a nation of four hundred millions of souls, I know that all the power in the world will be powerless to solve it. It will only be solved by ideas. You are not asking for power; you are wise enough to search first for ideas, knowing that, like modern air craft, they always carry their own power with them. If in this first National Educational Congress of the New China you are fortunate enough to produce the ideas, the power will follow as the dawn follows the shadowy night. But educational institutions are like free Government, they do not grow up of themselves. They are a plant of slow growth; but they are worth cultivating. The French have a proverb which says, "Genius is one long patience," and we may add that such genius is the necessary pre-requisite both of free government and of popular education. The nations of the West have developed fairly good specimens both of popular education and of free government: but they produced them, one at a time; their governmental ventures were super-imposed upon a high degree of literacy.

Free Government: Popular Education

In China, for the first time in history, a nation is confronted with the task of developing together, and side by side, free government and its necessary pre-requisite, popular education. In the history of progress up to this moment these two steeds have only been driven tandem. You are now harnessing them side by side, and you must expect a certain amount of prancing and chafing the bit before they consent to draw your Democratic car smoothly and without the risk of disaster. It is quite evident therefore that, in this respect, your problem is more difficult than the similar problems which have from time to time faced other nations: for you are seeking to operate your free government upon a lower plane of literacy than they were called upon to contend with. This fact together with the vast extent of your country, calls for a carefully thought out plan of campaign. And in making plans you need to benefit, to the fullest possible extent, by the experiences of the nations who have already partially solved their problems. I say "partially", for the problem of public education is never fully solved in any country.

One tremendous advantage you enjoy over any nation in history. Here alone has the scholar been enthroned. Here alone has scholarship, in all the vast sweep of ages which make up the history of civilization in China, been placed first.

"I am never tired of learning myself," said Confucius, "And never weary of teaching others." And the dignity and worthiness of the teacher's mission has never since been lost sight of by China. This is an incalculable asset.

The Fundamental Problem

The first and most fundamental question in a plan of public education is the question of the degree of centralization. Shall the controlling power be lodged in the Central Government or in the local Governments? That question you have already answered in favor of centralization. I had an interesting talk with the Minister of Education some weeks ago and from his own lips received the reason for this choice. By those who know both China and the history of education, it has been decided that China needs a centralized system of education; and it only remains to determine the character of that system. I have been led by the inadequate observations of two months in China to believe that China's educational problem is to be solved only in terms of applied economics. "How shall we fill the mind when the body is empty?" is an even more hopeless question than the more common one, "How shall we fill the soul when the mind is empty?" Body, Mind and Soul, these are the three bodies concerned in any problem of national education, and any physicist will tell you that "the problem of three bodies" is not easy of solution. But it must be approached from the bottom. Nations, where the economic problem has been already solved, where every honest and industrious man is certain of earning a competence, begin to attack their educational problem at the Mind, working upward toward the instruction of the Soul. But nations which have not reached that fortunate economic plane, must first attack their educational problem at the Body.

If this is sound reasoning, China needs first of all to think her educational thoughts in terms of production, exchange and distribution. She must devise her educational system with her mind intent first upon increasing the physical well-being of her citizens. This accomplished, she can advance a step higher and place the emphasis where most western nations today are able to place it, upon the training of the mind. The philosopher who plies his trade upon an empty stomach is very likely to produce a system of philosophy with a squint toward anarchy. Production, exchange and distribution; these three must be considered in turn in an educational system aiming at the improvement of economic conditions.

Farming and Agriculture

An ancient philosopher once said that the man who could discover how to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before would be a benefactor of the human race. The most elementary form of production is of course agriculture; and scientific teaching of agricultural methods has come to be widely recognized as important in any system of public education. As land has become relatively scarce with the increase of population, farming has become more and more a science and has taken its place among educational subjects in the western countries. As early as 1875, France began systematic agricultural education by the establishment of the *ecole practique*, a course in scientific farming designed for the sons of small farmers. She now has about 50 prosperous agricultural institutions, and every French normal school offers scientific agricultural courses, as does also every rural elementary school. Germany gives scientific agricultural training in special institutions, both of the advanced type which pre-suppose a six years general education, and of the elementary type. She finds it best to do her agricultural teaching apart from the course of regular education. The United States on the other hand has tended to combine agricultural teaching with the less specialized school work. In 1862 the "Land Grant Colleges" were established under the Morrill Act of Congress. This act provided for the appropriation of certain tracts of land in each state in order to promote education in agriculture, natural science, and mechanical training. The grants at first amounted to 13 million acres, but as new states were admitted to the union this sum was increased, and annual grants of money were added from time to time. Through them there was started a widespread interest in the teaching of scientific farming which has gradually affected most of the leading Universities, and has also worked its way downward into the High Schools and Secondary Schools.

The great American State Universities have now become the centers of the study of scientific agriculture. In 1888 the University of Minnesota opened the first Agricultural High School in America, and in a few years it was widely copied. Today in the United States, members of county schools, normal schools, high schools, private schools, colleges and universities recognize scientific agriculture as part of their regular curricula, and there are 100 agricultural high schools where scientific farming is the fundamental aim, and thousands of others where it is of prominent importance in the courses of study. As the chief business in almost every nation, and as the most vital occupation of mankind, agriculture is an item in public education which a nation neglects at its peril.

Up to the present time England has given very little attention to it, and it has scarcely figured in her system of popular education; but this is due to the peculiarities of her situation, and to the intense conservatism of her governing classes. Her colonies, Canada and Australia, have not limitated her in this respect, and both recognize the science of agriculture in certain stages of their public educational system.

Industrial Training

When we turn to the question of Industrial Training the story is much the same. If a nation is to develop industrially, it must make a place in its system of public education for the scientific training of its citizens for the tasks thus imposed; and the western world has already gone far in that direction. It was early recognized that as specialized industries multiplied, the laborer would cease to receive the rather liberal education which the old apprentice system gave. He tended more and more to be forced into a position where he repeated a monotonous mechanical process. The intimate contact with the master of the older days was also doomed. In order to keep the intelligence of the laboring class from deterioration and to give it a substitute for the master's somewhat liberal instruction, industrial training in the schools has been provided in the most advanced countries.

Thus for fully half a century, European nations have been providing industrial education as part of their public educational systems. In this movement Germany was the pioneer. In 1695 an Industrial Training School was established at Wurtemberg, and by degrees the idea was adopted by other German cities. In 1869 the Industrial Law of the North German Confederation authorized local authorities to require attendance upon such schools of all apprentices up to the age of 18 years, and as Germany's ambition for a "place in the sun," grew stronger, especially after the Franco-Prussian War, such a requirement began to be widely enforced. The movement has extended until today German Industrial Schools give scientific instruction to the German laboring class in almost every occupation, from housekeeping and the duties of the mother to the building of side walks or the cutting of forest trees. During the past twenty years Germany's schools for training economic producers have had a prominent part in the development of that national efficiency which even her enemies must admire and would like to imitate. They have fitted young Germans for efficiency in the myriad occupations which go to swell the great total of a nation's production. They have not aimed to supplant but to supplement such apprenticeships as are still possible under modern conditions of production, and they should be studied by those upon whose shoulders rest the heavy responsibility of framing an educational policy for a nation.

France, Switzerland, Austria and the other leading States of Europe have each fully recognized the necessity of education for production in a system of public education, England and the United States long lagged behind in the development of industrial education. Up to the civil war period the field in the United States was left to private enterprises such as the Cooper Union in New York, the New York Mechanics Institute, the Franklin Union and Spring Garden Institute of Philadelphia, and the Y.M.C.A. evening classes. But in recent years the American public schools have been rapidly developing the machinery for giving industrial training, and are now making real progress in the line of educating young Americans of the laboring class to be trained producers.

If, therefore, China is to be thoroughly modern in her system of public education, she must give a large place to the education of her citizens in the science of production in all of its manifold phases.

But increased production necessarily implies increased Exchange and Distribution. Specialized industry and increased productive efficiency mean of course larger quantities of goods than the home market can use. The surplus must be disposed of, and therefore if your system of public education includes training in Production, it should also include training in Exchange and Distribution. In proportion as you educate your people to be economically productive, you must also educate them to deal efficiently and scientifically with matters of trade and commerce. Agricultural and Industrial Education have therefore quite naturally been followed in Europe and America by Commercial Education.

Commercial Education

Here again Germany leads the world, both chronologically and in achievement. In 1887 Germany began the process of systematically educating her citizens for commercial life; and today the German system of public education is planned to fit a boy for any kind of business career which the process of exchange and distribution opens to him. Her public schools teach the modern languages most needed in world commerce, and give systematic instruction upon the problems of world markets: and her universities continue the system, training Captains of Industry for the task of carrying Germany's surplus products throughout the world in the most intelligent manner.

French methods are only less thorough than those of Germany; while England, in spite of her long career of world domination in commerce, is only now beginning to awake to the fact that systematic training is needed for a career in world commerce. In America, too, Commercial Education has scarcely attained the dignity of a system. Our commercial schools are usually very narrow in their scope, being generally private and mercenary. But within about ten years Commercial High Schools have emerged in some twenty cities, in response to public demands for a scientific commercial training upon broad lines. Already their influence is being felt toward giving a dignity and an educational standing to commercial education. These institutions are conducted like ordinary High Schools, with a course of training covering four or five years, in which commercial studies form the central theme. The State Colleges have begun to develop departments along similar lines, and even the great universities are recognizing the fact that scientific training for a career in commerce is not unworthy of a place in their courses of study. The Wharton School of Finance and Commerce established in connection with the University of Pennsylvania in 1881 for a number of years occupied the field almost alone, but, in recent years Harvard, Dartmouth, Yale, and many of the State Colleges have begun to introduce commercial training coupled with liberal education; while other institutions, such as New York University, have largely supplanted the old liberal studies by a system of education with distinctly practical aims.

Immediate Benefits to the Country

In view of such facts, representing the tendencies apparent in the public educational system of the West, China should not fail to realize that a sound system of public education may be devised, which will give the intellectual training needed, and at the same time help China to win her "place in the sun," economically. In spite of her seeming poverty, China is still the land of wealth of which Marco Polo wrote in such glowing terms as to start the age of discovery in Europe which led to the discovery of America. "The millions of the Great Khan" are still here to be gathered, although the Great Khan and all his successors are now but a memory. China's resources are still untouched, resources greater in extent than those of Europe before the science of man had made them available, and surrounded by the best factor on earth, now eking out its existence on a pittance a day because no man has hired them in more profitable employment. It is not lack of labor or material resources which keeps China from her rightful position among nations. It is lack of knowledge to use them. A strong, sound government and a well-conceived, well-operated system of public education will soon make of China a power to be reckoned with in the markets of the world. Given these we may rest assured that our children will hear the sound of the New China, trained to real efficiency, knocking at the door of the world's markets, bringing not alone "the spices of the East", but the output of loom, factory and rolling mill.

As I watch China struggling toward her new day, I recall the days of our own heartbreaking struggle toward a real nationality, for Americans too have known what it is to face an uncertain future. Then Europe said of us as confidently as she is now saying of you: "They cannot succeed." But we did succeed, and, as I see around me encouraging signs, visible only perhaps to those who wish to see them, I feel like quoting the words with which Benjamin Franklin closed the proceedings of the American Convention of 1787 which made our Constitution. The vote had been taken, and the names were being signed in token of approval. Franklin then arose, the Nestor of the assembly, full of fame and faith. Gazing pensively at the picture of a sun, carved on the back of Washington's Chair, he said, "Painters have found it difficult to distinguish in their art a rising from a setting sun. I have often and often in the course of the session. . . . looked at that behind the President, without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting; but now at length I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting Sun."

I feel certain that I speak the heart of America when I say: "So will it be with China."

Chinese Eloquence

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on August 31 said:—

Chinese eloquence was in picturesque evidence in a case heard here yesterday, concerning two sons of the Celestial Empire.

Cheon Do, son of the Governor of the Province of Yunnan and a medical student, was arraigned for throwing vitriol over his fellow-countryman, Li Jun Ping, a student of engineering, and son of a former Minister of Public Instruction in China.

They had been playing a game of dice together, and Cheon Do was annoyed at losing. He quarrelled with his friend in the street afterwards and spoiled his suit with the corrosive acid, besides slightly burning him about the face. Li Jun Ping asked for £400 damages.

From his cell the accused wrote to the judge "to lay bare his heart before him," and to tell him exactly what had occurred.

He affirmed that the other man attacked him first.

"When I saw him coming towards me my heart leapt into my mouth, for he is bigger and stronger than I am, and cruel withal. I tried to get away, but the monster pursued me. I was so overcome with terror that my legs sank from under me. He darted a glance of terrible fire upon me, and raised his stick. I could not succumb without all effort to protect myself. I pulled out my flagon of acid, if such it can be called, for there was more water about it than anything else. His stick caught me a whack across the fingers, cutting them open, I saw all the stars in the heavens shoot before my eyes; I became as one maddened by the gods.

"Kind judge, look pityingly upon me. My fate is in your hands. Do not let it be said that the strong and the wicked shall always triumph. Have mercy upon me, and spare me further suffering. Do this, and I will never forget the noble name of Coutant, the good judge!"

The Court said they would do their best to temper justice with mercy, and sentenced the prisoner to four months' imprisonment, besides ordering him to pay £20 damages.

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Billiard Tables, Cloths and Accessories:

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Patent "Burwat Steel Vacuum" Cushions,

complete, ready for fitting to any type of billiard table.

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

THANK GOODNESS I'M WELL AGAIN-PEOPLE - I CERTAINLY WUZ SICK - I THINK THAT HOMELY NURSE I HAD MADE ME FEEL WORSE I'M GLAD SHE'S GONE-
BY GOLLY - WHY DIDN'T I HAVE A NURSE LIKE THAT -
WE WON'T NEED ANOTHER NURSE I JUST LET ONE GO - THE PATIENT IS WELL -
ALL RIGHT - DOCTOR!
BY GOLLY - SHE'S A BEAUTY!
OH! DOCTOR - DOCTOR! I'M GETTIN' WORSE AGAIN - O-O-O-O:
STRANGE?
WHO IS THAT NURSE?

BUY YOUR WATCHES
at
HIRSBRUNNER'S

Special lines in Repeaters, Chronographs, High Grade English Levers, Expanding Gold Bracelets, Nickel, Silver, Gold Enamel and Solid Gold Wristlets.

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Brooches, Rings, Bracelets, Chains, Charms, Seals, etc., etc., etc.

BEST PRICES GIVEN FOR OLD GOLD.

"Timborite"
Wood Preservative and Stain

Both Decorative and Preservative

As a **decorative article** "Timborite" produces a most artistic finish which does not obliterate the grain of the wood where a painted effect is not required.

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SHANGHAI

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

When The Animals Speak

The Whale Sets Up as King

By Garrett P. Serviss

THERE was a great meeting of fishes at a place in the Pacific Ocean. The whale had demanded to be treated as the king of the sea.

"I am the biggest," he said; "I eat the most, I travel the farthest, I have seen all the oceans, I can lie on top of them and watch the ships, and regard the sun at my leisure, and wherever I go room is made for me. I am majestic in look and in motion. I ought to be your king, and I proclaim myself such."

None of the conferees ventured to dispute the whale's claim until a huge carcharodon shark pushed his way to the front of the assembly. Out of the presence of the whale the shark would have seemed truly majestic, for he was no less than forty feet in length, but the great cetacean, which attained double that length and was bulkly in proportion, dwafted him by comparison.

"Would you make yourself king over me?" asked the shark, with a ferocious grin, as he circled round in front of the whale. "Do you really feel big enough to swallow me? Come, now, I'd like to see you try it! You are an upstart, a parvenu. Who were your ancestors? Where do you begin? You are no fish anyway. The salmon told me that. He said you were a mammal, which, I take it, is something like a man. You boast of your size, but you are merely overgrown.

"If anybody is to be king, I am the one.

"I am a true fish, and look at my descent. There was a time" (he meant the Tertiary age, but he was no geologist), "when my forefathers were bigger than you. But bigness is nothing without other qualities. My race has put off useless size, we have dropped more than half our length, but we have gained in speed and in fighting power. Look out how you try to lord it over me!"

"Let 'em fight it out," cried a little sardine, and immediately the cry was taken up by the crowd, and the coral-lined caverns beneath them echoed with their excited voices, while their fins flashed in the shafts of sunlight, for they were near the surface and in waters of exquisite clearness.

The shark was eager to accept the challenge, but the whale seemed a little loth to stake his chances on a battle with so alert an antagonist. However, when his fiery rival opened the fray by nipping him in his huge round side, the great whale swung into action with surprising quickness. He tried to deal the shark a smashing blow with his tail, but that weapon was less effective under water than it would have been on the surface, and the shark glided away with a mocking laugh and nipped the whale again in the side.

The Whale Dares Him

"I dare you to come out on the surface," said the whale, who wanted to employ the full swing of his mighty tail, with which he had sent more than one boat loaded with whale fishers to the bottom, but the shark was too wary.

"What should I come out on the surface for?" he asked. "This is a fight for the rule of the sea. Go up yourself and fight ships. If you want a kingdom you might take that of the air. If you win it, send down a few of its present rules for me to sup on."

Taking advantage of the exposure that the whale had made of its broad belly in raising to the surface, the shark gave his huge antagonist a dig that, if his mouth had been wider, might have settled the contest in his favor. But at this moment a new personage made his appearance on the scene. There was a flash and a rush, followed by a sudden crimsoning of the water, and the vast body of the whale lurched over on one side, and its painful, struggling movements showed that a deadly blow had been dealt to it.

Without an instant's pause the newcomer turned upon the shark and transfixed it with a lance as long and keen as a two-handed sword. All the spectators recoiled in alarm, and some fled at the top of their speed. The champion who had produced this unexpected turn of the battle, apparently satisfied with what he had done, ceased his darting motions, and, assuming an unmistakable air of comradeship, drew near those that remained watching, and said:

"I understand that this is a tournament for the kingship of the sea. Very well, you know me, most of you, and I put in my claim. Is there anyone here who will try conclusions with a swordfish? I can drive my rapier through the bottom of a ship."

"Many of the onlookers who had never happened to meet a swordfish before, but all of whom knew the terrible reputation of the creature, silently stole away, after a few curious glances, but the more courageous ones remained. Among them was a fine large salmon, who had been born in the upper waters of the Columbia River. Coolly ranging alongside the swordfish, whose length, about 15 feet, was double its own, the salmon said:

"It the power to kill were a proper qualification for kingship perhaps you would have the best claim to be the king of the sea. But, in truth, your claim is no better than that of the whale, based on his size and his appetite, or that of the shark which has no better foundation than his readiness to bite. A king ought to be chosen for his wisdom. Who is the wisest of fishes? Let him be your king."

"The salmon is the wisest," said several voices in chorus. "He knows the land as well as the sea, the rivers as well as the ocean. There is no finer fish than he and none of longer and better decent. Let's have the salmon for king."

"Agreed," cried all, including the swordfish.

"I thank you, and I decline," said the salmon. "I could give you no better proof of the wisdom which you say I possess."

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Anecdotes of the Famous

A good story is told concerning the Earl of Craven, who recently entertained some six hundred wounded soldiers at his seat, Commbe Abbey, near Coventry.

One of the most genial of men, his lordship has a horror of all sham and pretense.

A while back, while he was strolling through Wardour street, he saw and admired in a second-hand dealer's shop a portait of an admiral in full uniform.

He offered fifty pounds for it, but the dealer declined to part with it for less than seventy-five. As neither would give way the picture remained where it was.

Not long afterwards, while visiting at a country house, Lord Craven saw the picture hanging in the dining-room.

He went towards it with an exclamation of surprise. "Hullo! what have you got here?"

"Oh, that is a portrait that has just been bequeathed to us," replied his host, a rather vulgar, boasting man. "It is the portrait of one of Nelson's admirals, an ancestor of ours."

"Was he indeed?" commented Lord Craven. "A month ago he was within twenty-five pounds of becoming one of mine."

* * *

Many anecdotes are on record of Sheridan's exit of repartee. Upon one occasion two noblemen who were intimate friends were walking along St. James's street when they happened to meet the dramatist.

"I say, Sherry," said one of them, "we have just been discussing whether you are a greater fool or rogue! What is your own opinion, my boy?"

Sheridan smiled, took each by an arm, and instantly replied:

"Why, faith, gentlemen, I believe I am between both!"

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 20, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 74⅞ = Tls. 1.33 @ 72.6 =	$1.83
	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.4
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1886
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-1¼ — Tls.	6.44
Exch. @ 72.6 — Mex. .. $	8.87
Peking Bar ..... Tls.	342½
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	32 1/16d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T... $	476¾
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-1¼
London	Demand	3-1 5/16
India	T.T.	230¼
Paris	T.T.	431
Paris	Demand	431½
New York	T.T.	73⅞
New York	Demand	74
Hongkong	T.T.	71½
Japan	T.T.	69⅛
Batavia	T.T.	177⅝

Bank's Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s.	Cdts.	3-2 7/16
London .....4 m-s.	Docy.	3-2 5/16
London .....6 m-s.	Cdts.	3-2 13/16
London .....6 ms.	Docy.	3-2 11/16
Paris ..... 4 m-s.		446
New York ..... 4 m-s.		76⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR OCTOBER

£1 = Hk. Tls.	5.77
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs	4.83
" " 1 = Marks	†3.95
Gold $1 = Hk. Tls.	1.21
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen	1.62
" " 1 = Rupees	2.60
" " 1 = Rouble	2.56
" " 1 = Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, October 20, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.00
Chengs Tls. 3.50
Chengs Tls. 3.60 XD.
Dominions Tls. 14.50
Samagagas Tls. 1.20
S. and H. Wharf Tls. 82.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 6.00
Shanghai Dock Tls. 86.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, October 20, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Semambus Tls. 1.20 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.10 cash
Sua Maggis Tls. 7.00 cash
Java Consolidated Tls. 23.50 Nov.

Direct

Kelantangs Tls. 1.00 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, October 19.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 4¾d. buyers.
January to March: 2s. 5¼d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Quieter.
Last Quotation, London, October 18:
Spot: 2s. 4½d. buyers.
January to March: 2s. 5¼d. value.
Tendency of Market: Steadier after quiet.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, October 19.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—

Mid-Americans Spot	10.61d.
October-November	10.48d.
January-February	10.51d.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, October 19.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 6 per cent.
Proportion of reserve to Liabilities 23 per cent.

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PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
162 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

September Rubber Outputs

We are informed by the secretary of the Permata Rubber Estates, Ltd., that the estimated output of dry rubber for August was 5,039 lbs.

TRADE BRIEFS

An 850 foot pier will be erected at Vancouver, B. C. It will be one of the largest piers on the Pacific coast.

Japanese merchants are overstocked with potassium chlorate and some of the plants may have to close.

Manganese ore amounting to 153,209 long tons was exported from India during the three months ending with June. Most of the ore went to the United Kingdom.

It is reported that kaing grass, a native plant of Burma, India, can be used in the making of paper.

Imports from America of machinery, nails, bar iron and building materials into Canton, China, increased greatly during 1915.

Four new American firms have been established in Tientsin, China.

Weather conditions have been favorable in Egypt, and it is expected that the cotton corp will be a large one.

If the Government of New Zealand amends the factory law so as to compel owners to install heating plants there will be a big demand for heating appliances of all kinds.

American dealers have revived their interest in the diamond mines of Brazil and prices have risen steadily.

During July 1,578,827 barrels of oil were shipped from Mexico to the United States.

Natalite, a distillate of molasses, has been successfully experimented with as a substitute for gasoline in Natal, South Africa. A 22 horsepower automobile using the new fuel averaged 26.2 miles a gallon.

Consul G. K. Stiles at Teneriffe states that if American agencies were established there the United States could dominate the flour market of the Canary Islands.

Inquires have been made by Egyptian dealers concerning shoemaker's nails manufactured in America.

SILK SALES STILL GAIN

Yokohama Exports 66,037 Bales During Last 3 Months

A total of 66,037 bales of raw silk, 53,645 bales for America and 12,392 for Europe, were exported from Yokohama during July, August and September, according to a report just issued by the Yokohama Raw Silk Association. The exports to America increased 12,808 bales over the same period last year and the amount to Europe 2,551 bales.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10½ Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

31½ Millions of Taels

Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than

9½ Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Cheng Rubber Estates Pay 8 Per Cent

With the declaration of a final dividend of four per cent, at yesterday's annual meeting of shareholders in the Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd., the concern has paid a dividend of eight per cent for the year. The meeting was held at the offices of Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. Mr. W. S. Jackson presided and there were also present Messrs. Hugo Reiss, V. Meyer, and E. Jenner Hogg (directors), Mr. C. J. L. Stewart, secretary and other shareholders, representing 21,970 shares.

The Chairman said:—With your permission, I will, as usual, take the directors' report and statement of accounts as read.

The net result of the working for the period under review I think compares very favorably with the previous year inasmuch as the profit for the year, which is Taels 57,568.05, is only Taels 1,313.92 less than last year, whereas the amount written off for depreciation on buildings, etc., is much heavier this year and moreover the result has been obtained from a smaller output, with which matter I shall deal later.

After deducting Taels 27,000.00, being a 4% interim dividend paid to shareholders on March 31, 1916 and also providing for the manager's bonus, there remains a balance of Taels 43,745.27 at credit of profit and loss account and this your directors recommend be dealt with as follows:

	Tls.
To pay a final dividend of 4% equalling 20 Tael cents per share	27,000.00
To write off development account	4,965.77
To carry forward to next year's account	11,779.50
Taels	43,745.27

In the accounts there is only one item I need refer to and that is the sum of Taels 10,000 appearing under liabilities as reserve held against lease of 16 acres included in property account and which lease expires during 1920.

This reserve fund was started in 1913 when 40 acres of jungle land was purchased to take the place in 1920 of the leased 16 acres, should the company not be able to come to terms with the owner for the renewal of the lease beyond 1920, and the whole area of 40 acres were planted up during 1914, so that naturally most of the reserve has now been expended and is no longer a cash reserve.

Under the circumstances it will be necessary to write off this reserve and this, with the approval of the auditors, your directors propose to do in writing down "development account" by the sum of Taels 10,000 which I trust also meets with your approval.

In regard to estate matters I think the directors' report is so full of details that it will be sufficient if I give you an explanation regarding the disappointing output.

The original estimate of output for the year was 165,000 lbs. but as stated in my speech at last year's annual meeting your directors did not consider it safe to put the estimate at more than 150,000 lbs.; and during the currency of the financial year under review the manager reduced his estimate to that figure.

It is very disappointing that the output should again have fallen short of the estimate showing a reduction of 7,258 lbs. on last year's figure. This must be attributed mainly to the following causes:—

(1) that the trees, after the very heavy thinning out was undertaken in the tapping area, did not adapt themselves quickly to the improved conditions.

(2) that a very considerable number of trees were being tapped on upper cuts during the greater part of the year.

(3) that the labor conditions were unsatisfactory.

As regards thinning out I explained to you the importance of this work in my speech last year, when I mentioned that during the year 1914-1915 the number of trees per acre were then reduced from 188 to 152 by the process of thinning out and as stated in the directors' report the number taken out during 1915-1916 was 11,189 trees so that on June 30, 1916, we had only 109 trees per acre in tapping as against 152 trees on the same date 1915.

When Mr. Reiss visited the estates at the beginning of August of this year he arranged with Messrs. Barker and Co., the company's agents, that the work of thinning out be stopped for the time being and that on the manager's return from leave during November a further selection of trees be made for taking out during the next wintering season. This arrangement, which has the approval of our agents, will enable us to see the result obtaining from last year's drastic thinning out and moreover we shall have the benefit of tapping a larger number of trees during the best yielding months.

As mentioned, during the greater part of the year a very considerable number of trees were tapped on upper cuts which yield less latex and consequently the system of tapping is gradually being changed from two cuts to the new system of one single cut on a quarter section.

The immediate effect of the alteration from two cuts to one is of course a reduction in the output, but ultimately the trees being continuously tapped on the lower portion should yield better and moreover this system allows a much longer period for bark renewal. And finally as regards the third cause—namely, labor conditions, I may say that the good prices obtaining for rubber have continued to affect the labor market adversely, with the result that it has not been possible to keep all tapping tasks constantly filled and moreover easier labor conditions would have secured an appreciable output from the new fields in tapping.

The only means of combating this labor question is to import Tamils direct from India as quickly as possible and it was decided during Mr. Reiss' visit to the estate to do this for the younger portion of the estate first, commencing with the weeding and gradually extending this class of labor to the tapping as the new labor force becomes more settled.

In addition to the above reasons for the smallness of the output it may also be worth mentioning that a severe drought occurred during the months of December-February during which period only 5.65 inches of rain fell. June also was a very dry month with only one inch of rain.

The foregoing fully and fairly summarizes the position in regard to the short harvest and though disappointing as it may have been to you and to the directors we may now confidently look forward to an early improvement.

Sales.—The average nett price realized for all grades of the crop is 2/4. 08 per lb. and same has been obtained in the following manner: Your directors contracted in July of 1915 for 2 tons per month of smoked sheet at $119 per picul f.o.b. Singapore for delivery from October, 1915 to October, 1916, inclusive—which is equal to about 2/1 nett; a further forward contract was made in December for the whole of 1916 for 1½ ton per month at 3/1 per lb. f.o.b. Singapore; the remainder of the crop was sold regularly by auction at Singapore.

There were no questions.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

That the report and accounts for the twelve months ended June 30, 1916, as presented, be adopted and passed.

Proposed by the chairman; seconded by Mr. Hogg.

That a final dividend of four per cent, equalling twenty tael cents per share, making eight per cent for the year, be declared payable at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, to shareholders on record on October 20, 1916.

Proposed by the chairman; seconded by Mr. Hogg.

That Mr. Hugo Reiss be re-elected as director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. H. H. Read; seconded by Mr. Grayrigge.

That the appointment of Mr. E. Jenner Hogg as a director of the company be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Reiss; seconded by Mr. Richards.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company at a fee of Tls. 300 for auditing the books of the company at Singapore and Shanghai.

Proposed by Mr. Grayrigge; seconded by Mr. Read.

MELBA INHERITS $215,000

Will of Her Father, David Mitchell, Opened In Melbourne

Melbourne, Australia, August 2.—Much speculation was set at rest by the publication on July 19 of the terms of the will of David Mitchell, Mme. Melba's father. The shrewd contractor gave small outward evidence of wealth, but he always was credited with having amassed a great fortune.

Mr. Mitchell died on March 25, 1916, and the will is dated October 13, 1915. Under it he left realty valued at $718,390 and personally valued at $880,495 to his seven children in equal shares. These children are Mme. Melba, Mrs. H. Box, Mrs. T. Patterson, F. D. Mitchell, C. J. Mitchell, Mrs. C. Lempriere, and E. Mitchell. As indicating the high respect which Mr. Mitchell always had for Mme. Melba's business abilities, he stipulated that she alone of the heirs could draw her whole share of the estate, amounting to $215,000.

The other children are to have the use only of the income of their respective shares and on their death the principal of the estate and the income are to go to their children. Mr. Mitchell's property was practically all in this State (Victoria).

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.....	$740 S.
Chartered.....	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	3½ B.
Cathay, pref.....	5¾ S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$400 B.
North China.....	160 B.
Union of Canton....	$900 B.
Yangtsze.....	$257½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$387 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref...	Tls. 128
Indo--China Def...	
"Shell".....	112/6 B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 18½ B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien.....	Tls. 23 B.
Mining	
Kalping.....	Tls. 10¼ B.
Oriental Cons.....	29s. 3d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 1.05
Raub.....	Tls. 2¾
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	Tls. 132 B.
Shanghai Dock.....	$85½ B.
New Eng. Works....	Tls. 13 S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 82 Sa.
Hongkong Wharf....	$83 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 92.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 90 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 160 B.
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 105
International.....	Tls. 81 B.
International Pref...	Tls. 75
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 81
Oriental.....	Tls. 44¼ B.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 111 B.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 15½ Sa.
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 6 Sa.
Yangtszepoo Pref....	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y...	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Sugar.....	Tls. 129 Sa.
Green Island.....	Tls. 10.20 Sa.
Langkats.....	Tls. 25¼ S.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 165.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz.....	Tls. 16½
Llewellyn.....	$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	$98.
Moutrie.....	$35.
Watson.....	Tls. 7 B.
Weeks.....	Tls. 18 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 14 B.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1½ B.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 12 B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 6.10 B.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 40.
Batu Anam 1913....	Tls. 1.80
Bukit Toh Alang....	Tls. 5½ B.
Bute.....	Tls. 1.90
Chemor United.....	Tls. 2.05
Chempedak.....	Tls. 17
Cheng.....	Tls. 3.60xdSa.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 3¾ B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 14½ Sa.
Gula Kalumpong....	Tls. 9¾.
Java Consolidated....	Tls. 22¾ B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 8½
Kapala.....	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 30½
Karan.....	Tls. 16.80.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 13¼
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 22¾
Padang.....	Tls. 17 S.
Pengkalan Durian....	Tls. 12.
Permata.....	Tls. 5¾
Repah.....	Tls. 1.62½
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1.20 Sa.
Seekee.....	Tls. 8 B.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1¾ B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 19 S.
Shanghai Klebang...	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 8½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 12 B.
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 1¾ B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 1.65 B.
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 13
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 7 B.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1.15 B.
Taiping.....	Tls. 2½ B.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 1.17½
Tebong.....	Tls. 27½
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2 B.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 7 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber..	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 10
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 90 S.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30 Sa.
Shanghai Mercury...	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 90 S.
S'hai Waterworks...	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

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LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for October 19 was 110 tons."

RAID NEWMARKET TRACK TO CAPTURE SLACKERS

Military Police Stop Turf Crowd, Out To See St. Leger, And Demand Certificates

London, September 13.—Military police carried out an extensive raid for shirkers from military service today at the Newmarket race course, just before the field for the classic St. Leger went to the post.

Racing had been in abeyance for over a month and thousands of men attended. Every one apparently of military age, including turf writers, jockeys, bookmakers, betters, race course officials and the lowly stable "rubbers," was compelled to give an account of himself as he entered, and the soldier-policeman demanded either attestation or registration cards or, in the absence of this, birth or exemption certificates.

In the principal inclosure the first hour's proceedings were almost fruitless, producing only two slackers, who both declared themselves Irishmen and not liable to registration.

War Office Explains

London, September 13.—Following protests made against the methods adopted by the military and the police in executing raids upon civilians in the hope of apprehending shirkers, the War Office last night issued a statement explaining that the raids were made in order to test the accuracy of many allegations made to the military authorities, that large numbers of young men were evading military service. The statement says:

"It has been urged upon the War Office that so long as these young men are permitted, through th laxity of the recruiting department, to remain in civil life, it is grossly unfair to draw on other groups and classes. In order to test the accuracy of these certificates and these allegations, an examination of the certificates of exemption in the possession of men of military age was recently undertaken, and the so-called roundups have been carried out in a number of districts.

"So far the result has been to demonstrate that in those sections of the country which have been tested the allegations are without foundation."

A prominent member of the recruiting staff at the War Office hinted last night that the raids would not continue much longer. He said they had had a considerable moral effect, as many of the men who were trying to evade service had taken fright and given themselves up.

Y.M.C.A. PLANS TO SPEND $4,500,000 IN NEXT YEAR

Big Outlays for Uplift Work Will Be Made on the Border and in Europe

Atlantic City, N. J., September 18.—Plans which called for the expenditure of $4,500,000 (gold), for its next year's work were completed at the closing of the annual meeting of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. here today. The money will be spent in uplift work in every part of the world.

The Y.M.C.A. has founded schools and missions along the Texas border, where American troops are stationed, and $500,000 is laid out for the work there. Already there are nearly forty schools with 155 secretaries as instructors in Spanish, electricity, science and many other branches of study for the benefit of the soldiers. The work along the border costs approxmiately $1,000 a day. Spanish is said to be the most popular course.

In Europe, where there are 10,000 workers, the budget calls for nearly $2,000,000, or four times the amount spent in the war zone last year. John R. Mott, General Secretary, who returned from abroad a few weeks ago, told of the great need for systematic and thorough work among the nations now at war. He estimated the number of men under arms at 43,000,000, with 5,500,000 in prison. Close to 3,700,000 men had been killed, he said.

The Y. M. C. A., said Mr. Mott, has done very good work among the prisoners. From the eastern border of Switzerland to Central Russia there are about 250 Y. M. C. A. graded schools and colleges. In these the instructors are prisoners as well as students. They try to teach a little of the subject desired. Their enrollment is nearly 3,250,000 men.

For the first time in its history the Y. M. C. A., through its workers in the foreign field, has gained a foothold in Austria and Russia. War helped the association to enter these countries. American sports are taught, and recognition of their benefit to both mind and body has come in a remarkably short time.

More than $1,000,000 will be spent in the Industrial Department in this country. It is reported that the erection of more than a hundred new buildings is contemplated. These buildings, to be finished within the coming year, will be established at railroad centers.

The International Committee reported the need of trained men, the extraordinary opening of the foreign field causing a demand for workers which would not be satisfied for years to come. Each year about 200 qualified men are coming from the Y. M. C. A., but the need is far in excess of the supply. According to a report of the committee, the Y. M. C. A. now has 6,000 Secretaries scattered all over the world.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
Agamemnon	Sept.	8
Agapenor	Sept.	1
Alcinous	Oct.	5
Atsuta Maru	Aug.	16
City of Norwich	Sept.	3
Demodocus	Oct.	13
Fushimi Maru	Oct.	16
Glengyle	Sept.	8
Glenlogan	Sept.	16
Glenstrae	Sept.	5
Hitachi Maru	Aug.	20
Iyo Maru	Sept.	3
Kitano Maru	Oct.	1
Knight Companion	Sept	24
Miyazaki Maru	Sept	29
Namur	Sept.	21
Pembrokeshire	Sept	18
Sardinia	Oct.	2
Toyohashi Maru	Sept.	9
For Marseilles, etc.		
Cordillere	Oct	20
Paul Lecat	Oct.	7
Porthos	Sept	22
For Bombay		
Kamakura Maru	Oct.	19
Malta**	Sept.	4
Novara**	Oct.	6
For Vancouver, etc.		
Emp. of Asia	Oct.	7
Harold Dollar	Oct.	6
Hawaii Maru	Oct	19
Manila Maru	Sept.	19
Sado Maru	Sept.	25
Shidzuoka Maru	Oct.	6
For New York		
Bolton Castle	Sept.	1
Eurymachus	Sept.	18
Muncaster Castle	July	29
Tokiwa Maru	Sept.	6
For San Francisco, etc.		
Chile	Sept.	21
China	Sept.	9
Ecuador	Oct.	18
Maricopa	Sept.	19
Tenyo Maru	Oct.	7

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Glenogle		Oct. 15
Gleniffer	Sept. 9	Nov. 12
Kamo Maru	Aug. 26	Oct. 25
Kashima Maru	Sept. 23	Nov. 25
Katori Maru	Sept. 9	Nov. 8
Narkin**	Oct. 31	Nov. 24
Mishima maru	Oct. 5	Nov. 28
Novara	Oct. 27	Dec. 7
Somali	Nov. 9	Dec. 22
Nyanza**	Sept. 2	Oct. 27
Malta**	Sept. 29	Nov. 11
Merionethshire	Aug. 23	Oct. 29
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Japan	Oct. 19	Nov. 7
Empress of Russia	Oct. 5	Oct. 20
Monteagle	Oct. 11	Oct. 31
Manila Maru		Nov. 20
Canada Maru	Sept. 28	Oct. 24
Tamba maru	Oct. 3	Oct. 31
FROM NEW YORK		
Brinkburn	Aug. 22	Oct. 30
Egremont Castle	July 26	Nov. 15
Eurymedon		Nov. 5
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Alvarado		Oct. 24
China	Oct. 7	Nov. 1
Venezuela	Oct. 20	Nov. 21
Shinyo maru	Sept. 23	Nov. 4
FROM MARSEILLES		
Atlantique	Sept. 17	Oct. 27
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
New Sweden	Aug. 2	Oct. 25
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Antilochus		Dec. 30
Cyclops	Sept. 4	Nov. 9
Eurybates	Sept. 30	Dec. 5
Keemun	Sept. 16	Nov. 21
Ningchow	Sept. 7	Nov. 19
Oanfa	Aug. 19	Nov. 8
Peleus	Sept. 23	Nov. 17
Phemius		Dec. 23
Teucer	Oct 7	Dec. 10
Teenkai		Dec. 18
Tydeus		Dec. 20
FROM CALCUTTA		
Gregoy Apcar	Oct. 3	Oct. 27

**Transhipment from Colombo.
*Due date is approximate.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Governor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Ilollo	Yokohama	

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen)	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tales at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cen. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cen. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000 000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits		3,628,688.77
	U.S.	$6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,451 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.	$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H.	$1,357,850
Reserve Fund	H.	$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch,

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on October 17, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-20
Cod	„	16-20
Mandarin	„	20-40
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.50-3.00
Duck	„	40-60
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	70-90
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	50-55
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	16-18
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	15-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	3-5
Grapes	per lb.	12-16
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	5-6
Peaches	„	15-20
Persimmons	„	5-7
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	each	2-3
Cauliflower	each	30-40
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	15-20
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.60-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.90
Bran	„	$2.15
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

H. KILNER

Ex-Queen in Overalls, Scrubs Hospital Floor

Nathalia of Servia Gives Up Crown, Flees Palace, Devotes Time to Wounded Soldiers

Paris, September 18.—The mystery regarding the whereabouts of ex-Queen Nathalia of Servia, who disappeared at the outbreak of the war, was cleared up today when she was discovered working as a common serving woman in a big hospital in Bordeaux.

While investigating the medical service of Bordeaux, Jean de Bonnefon, a well-known Catholic journalist, who used to attend the sparkling court ceremonies in Belgrade, during the reign of the last Obrenovitch, found the Queen scrubbing the hospital floors.

When the war broke the Queen, whose history is the most tragic story known to European history, placed her place at Biarritz in the hands of her friend, Princesr Ghika, and ordered her to convert it into a war hospital.

"As for me," she added, "I am going to efface myself. The times are so tragic that those who were once rulers of men must aid them in all humility."

At the Queen's urgent request the exact location of the hospital is kept secret, as she intends working incognito until the end of the war.

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

THE Apollo THEATRE

Commencing:
Monday, October 23rd

Opening Performance of

"THE WHAT NOTS?"

A variety and high class comedy company, comprising the following artistes:

"THE GREAT RENVILLE ROBERTY"
Master Magician and Illusionist.

"MISS IRENE BERYL"
Serio-Comic Ragtime Singer and Classical Dancer.

"CHARLEY"
Comedian, Humorist and Sifflеur.

"THE WARLEYS"
Sketch Artists and Dancers
"Jack Ashore" and their latest Creation "Flirtation Waltz"

"SYLVANO LOPEZ"
Musical Director and Solo Pianist.

VICTORIA THEATRE

SHOWING
on
Saturday and Sunday, 21st and 22nd Oct.

The Last Six Parts

of the sensational photo-play of

HAREM LIFE

"THE PURPLE IRIS"

A New Gaumont Graphic

and

The Comedy Film

"MARRIED and CREDIT"

LYCEUM THEATRE

The Howitt Phillips Company
SECOND WEEK OF SEASON

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23rd
Violet Vanbrugh's London Triumph from the New Theatre
"CAROLINE"
A delightful Comedy in 3 Acts
Title role Gertrude F. Godart

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24th
The screaming Farcical Comedy (by request)
"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW"

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25th
Sir George Alexander's London success
"THE THIEF"

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26th
The charming Three-generation Play
"MILESTONES"

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27th
The most successful comedy of recent years
"PEG O' MY HEART"

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28th
A new and original farcical Comedy
"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS"
By the author of
"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL
Booking at MOUTRIE'S
Plans Open TOMORROW (Friday)

THE Apollo THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For October 21st, and 22nd.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
Pathe's Special War Picture
"THE DEFENCE OF VERDUN"
Taken by special permission of the French Military Authorities, depicting many interesting and thrilling incidents.
IN THREE PARTS.

DOLLY BUNCH
Introducing new & popular songs.

"VULTURES"
Instructive and science series.

Also the following amusing comedies
"INGENIOUS DOMESTICS"
"COUSIN FLUFFY"
"LITTLE MORITZ AND THE BUTTERFLY"
"A READY MADE FAMILY"

Don't forget the opening night of
"THE WHAT NOTS?"
Monday, October 23rd.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Complete New
PROGRAMME
FOR
Saturday, Sunday and Monday,
Oct. 21st, 22nd and 23rd
SHOWING
The 7th, 8th and 9th Episodes
OF THE
"Million Dollar Mystery"

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
Saturday & Sunday 21st and 22nd October.

"THE MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL"

Third and Fourth Series:—entitled:
"The Secret Code"
and
"The Riddle of the Rings"

These two series consist of four parts. Each series contains a distinct story of actual happenings, and are more interesting than their predecessors, and show how cunningly rogues and crooks devise means to attain their objects.

"The Flirt."
A highly amusing comedy.

"Fatty's Debut."
Fatty is seen at his best to please his audience. It is one of the best keystones ever produced.

Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 24	..	New York via Panama	Tsuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 25	P.M.	Tacoma etc	Ide maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 25	..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co
.. 26	P.M.	Boston & New York via Panama	Newby Hall	Br.	S. Tomes & Co
Nov 4	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 4	noon	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 5	noon	Seattle etc.	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 10	..	New York via Panama	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 11	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 13	noon	Seattle etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 14	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.Co.
.. 18	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 27	noon	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec 2	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 2	5.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co
.. 7	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
.. 16	P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 22	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct 21	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	9.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	10.00*	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 28	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M.M.
30	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov 4	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 4	P. M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct 27	..	London	Tokuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 29	11.00*	London via Hongkong etc	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 30	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
Nov 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 12	..	M'seilles, London via H'kong	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 13	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
.. 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
.. 27	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
.. 30	P.M.	Genoa	Merionethshire	Br.	J.M.& Co.
Dec 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
5	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlffer	Br.	Glen Line
.. 17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
20	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 3	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct 21	3.00	Swatow, Hongkong	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	11.30*	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 21	A.M.	Foochow	Taishun	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 21	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M. S. N. Co.
.. 22	8.00*	Takao, Formosa via Foochow	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 22	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co
.. 22	D.L.	Wuhu, Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Feicbing	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
23	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Nov 1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
.. 11	A.M.	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	P.M.	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S Co.
.. 22	5.00	Hongkong	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct 21	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 21	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 22	D.L.	Newchwang	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	9.00*	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M.R.
.. 24	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
.. 26	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct 21	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 22	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
23	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Oct 20	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Oct 20	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
Oct 20	Tientsin	Kohoku maru	1698	Jap.	N.K.K.	
Oct 20	Swatow	Hanyang	1207	Br.	B. & S.	
Oct 20	Japan	Nagata maru		Jap.		
Oct 20		Alvarado				
Oct 20	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.	
Oct 20	Hankow	Kiangyung	451	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Oct 20	Hankow	Tachang maru	681	Jap.	N.K.K.	
Oct 20	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	
Oct 20	Chefoo	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
Oct 20	Hankow	Tatung	882	Br.	B. & S.	
Oct 20	Japan	Yumihari maru	553	Jap	M. B. K.	
Oct 0	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	1116	Br.	K. M. A.	
Oct 20	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Oct 21	Vladivostock via Nagasaki	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 20	Hankow etc.	Luenho	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 20	Hankow etc	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 20	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Dalny	Keelung maru	1035	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 20	Liverpool	Machaon	3727	Br.	B. & S.
20	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
20	Chinwangtao	Anshin maru	998	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 20	Japan	Kamakura maru	3696	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 20	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.NCo.

Men-of-War In Port

Station	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
P & O B I	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	399	Kellogg
	Oct. 20	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	4	54	Loftin
P & O B I	Oct. 20	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	6	54	Clarke

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, the 21st instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This Steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tieer). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. McIllwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, October 23 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Pssage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwanglee, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Feicbing, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Korea Maru, will leave on Wednesday, November 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, November 4. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong will leave Tientsin for Lungkow and Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Feicbing left Newchwang for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang left Tientsin for Shanghai via ports yesterday.

The Glen Line s.s. Glenlffer from London, left Colombo for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai on the 19th instant.

The C.M. s.s. Kungping left Chefoo for Newchwang on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Foochow for Shanghai at 2 p.m. on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Chikugo Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the Wayside Wharf today about 8 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, October 24.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Koonshing from Tientsin:—Mr. J. J. Dunne.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. Bookless, Mr. Jennings and Mr. Boston.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien from Tientsin:—Sisters. Ilta, Havie and Mary, Mr. and Mrs. Potter, Mr. Crowthers, Mr. and Mrs. Schrock, Mr. Edmond, Mrs. Ackernor, and Mrs. Essing.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow:—Mr. Bothwell, and Mr. Grossman.

Passengers Departed

Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere for Marseilles:—Rev. and Mrs. G. Pullan, Master Pullan, Miss Pullan, Mr. Berthin. For Colombo:—Mrs. E. Rinne, Miss Elizabeth Rinne. For Singapore:—Mr. W. A. B. Goodall, Mr. Cecil McBain, Mr. G. E. Stott. For Haiphong:—Mr. Christiani. For Hongkong:—Mr. W. J. Lees, Mr. T. Ward, Mrs. Chao Kam-tung, Mr. F. A. Sampson, Mr. J. Travers Smith, Mrs. Travers Smith, Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Anderson and child, Mr. M. A. Chiao, Mr. H. E. Heacock and Mr. R. M. Joseph.

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava for Vladivostock:—Mr. E. Block, Mr. Michel Stoev, Mr. Changai-Shekno. For Nagasaki:—Mr. J. G. Prtessem.

Per C.M. s.s. Taishun for Foochow:—Mr. H. Lin, Bishop and Miss Price, Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss Andrews, and Miss Howe.

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo for Hankow:—Judge and Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Richards, Miss Hillier, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Service and 3 children, and Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Hall.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave the Customs jetty at 11.30 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.K.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the jetty in front of 5, the Bund at 7 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

19.—The pressure declines to the N. of China, and the anticyclone is concentrating again on the banks of the Yangtze. Rains very remarkably persistent in Formosa. Autumnal monsoon along the coast; fresh in China, hard off the coast of Annam.

20.—Weather fine, cool and cloudless, at Shanghai. Pressure very constant. The breeze inclines somewhat to N.E.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, October 20, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at 0 Centg., mm	768.78	768.87
" inches.	30. 9	30.26
Variation mm. for 24 h.	†0 17	†1.23
Variation mm. for 12 h.	†1 29	†1.73
Wind Direction	NNE	NNE
Wind Khom per hour	14	10
Wind Miles	8.7	6.2
Temperature Cen	11°9	19°1
Temperature Fahr	53.4	66.4
Humidity: co	86	44
Nebulosity: 5-10	0	0
Rainfall mm	–	–
Rainfall inches	–	–

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Oct 19	Hongkong	Anhui	1315	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Oct 6	New York	City of Manila	4838	Br.	M. B. K.	SOCW
Oct 19	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Oct 7	Nagasaki	Genzan maru	1140	Jap	M. B. K.	9 p
Oct 18	Chefoo	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 19	Swatow	Holhow	896	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Oct 19	Japan	Ichi maru	680	Jap.	M. B. Co.	
Oct 19	Yochow	Ichang	1228	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D
Oct 14	Hankow	Kian	729	Br.	B. & S.	B J
Oct 16	Japan	Karonga	2932	Br	S. Tomes	B III
Oct 18	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1633	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Oct 16	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Oct 19	Hankow	Shansi	1228	Br.	B. & S	CNW
Oct 19	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Oct 19	Hankow	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Oct 19	Hongkong	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 19	Chefoo	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Oct 18	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

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S.S. "Colombia"	— ..... —

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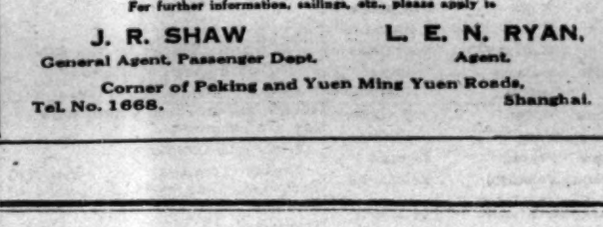

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EMPRESS OF ASIA.... 2 Dec.	MONTEAGLE ..... 7 Feb.
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" "KOREA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec.	2
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec.	16
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec.	22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct.	24
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Nov.	20

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov.	26
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec.	3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

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SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

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NOV. 18. JAN. 30

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GERMANS SURPRISED BY NEW BRITISH DRIVE

Progress Down Hill Easy With New War Chariots Exciting Tommies to Laughter

British Front in France, Sept. 16.—Army officers are speaking of yesterday as the best day for British arms since the offensive began on the Somme front.

The slow, plodding work of recent weeks, which included the taking of Ginchy and Guillemont, had for its object control of all the high ground from the region of Thiepval to the junction with the French on the right.

The British push yesterday was largely downhill. They put behind them the high ground, whose slopes give them shelter for their guns and whose crest gives them observation for their artillery fire. Evidently the Germans did not expect the attack, thinking that the offensive was over and that the British would settle down for the Winter in their new and advantageous positions.

Never before, probably, have more guns been playing over the same length of front than along the six miles where the British made their advance on July 1 and where they have continued their offensive with phlegmatic and dogged persistence.

Sun-tanned and weather-beaten were the gunners yesterday after their ten weeks' of work. There were lines and clusters and parks of guns. Rows of batteries were firing with something of the regularity of mechanical workmanship of the needles of a loom weaving cloth. Alongside each other were British and French batteries. The gunners of neither ally could speak the language of the other, yet both were going on with their parts according to charted instructions.

At midnight The Associated Press correspondent walked about among the guns, which were going on with their night shift of gunners, whose figures were illuminated by flashes. Except for the guns, which know no rest, the army seemed, for the most part, silent and asleep. Everybody and everything was in place and ready, including those strange grotesque new armored cars which were to have their baptism of fire in the morning.

And the gun never stopped their ear-racking noise from daylight to darkness and darkness to dawn. Now and then the keys of that strident piano were struck in a chord. When dawn came all the keys began to bang at once.

But before the general attack began there had been a hellish little preliminary sideshow near Thiepval. The Germans had there a warren of deep dugouts and galeries, which they called their "Wunder Werk." Before daylight the British got in there under cover of their gunfire, bombed their way through galleries which became catacombs, and made themselves master of the position after hours of ugly work.

Then also before sunup, only an hour before the time set for the British attack, the Germans, who had no idea the British were beginning another big push, made a small attack in the neighborhood of Mouquet Farm. They took a section of trench, and were holding it at the moment when that wave of British, six miles long, began to move. The British reserves in that area swept over the Germans and their own men who were struggling with the Germans on to the objective set for three days' work.

With the infantry went the new motor cars, across trenches and shell holes.

One of six Colonels taken by the British had the honor of being captured by this new weapon, which has added picturesqueness to warfare. The armored motor car ran over the Colonel's dug-out. He surrendered to the crew, which took him on board, and, after the fight was over, delivered him to a guard of infantry.

In High Wood the Germans had a redoubt with a nest of machine guns. This the armored motor cars engaged, machine gun to machine gun, while the British infantry passed around it as around a rock in a flood.

War Cars Not American

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 16.—The new type of armored cars used by the British in the drive against the Germans are not of American design or make, according to A. L. Riker, head of the Locomobile Company. He said that he did not know of any American manufacturer who was making the sort of armored cars described or the chassis for them.

"Our company," he said, "made two special chassis for an armored car to be built by a group of rich men in New York, but I understood that the cars were to be used in Mexico by the United States Army. There was some hitch in the negotiations, I understand, but I have not been informed that they were shipped to England.

Brother of King Of Siam Enters Harvard

PRINCE MAHIDOL OF SONGKLA

Cambridge, Mass. September 13.—Royalty, real blue-blooded royalty, will be represented at Harvard this year in the person of Prince Mahidol of Songkla, the fourth of the younger brothers of the present King of Siam.

The Prince traveled to this country by way of Hawaii, where he had an unpleasant experience with the United States Customs officials in Honolulu. The prince is decidedly Oriental in cast of countenance and the officials mistook him for a Japanese. He expostulated and was given a bit of rough treatment, but passed it off as a joke.

The prince holds title to a town and district half way down the Malay peninsula between the south of China and the Bay of Bengal. At one time he was a cadet on a German naval training ship.

At Kirlibaba, Russians Take 1,187 Prisoners

Meet Desperate But Unsuccessful Attacks; Big Fight Round Dorna Vatra

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, October 17.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated October 16, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—On October 14, in the region of the station of Prudy, our machine-gun fire felled a German aeroplane. The airmen were captured.

In the region north of Korytnitza, stubborn fighting continues. The enemy's counter-attacks were repulsed, with enormous losses. The enemy are using hand-grenades containing asphyxiating gas. The gallant regimental commander, Kirilov, has been wounded.

In the region of Zborov, stubborn fighting is proceeding. North of Stanislavov, the enemy attempted to leave their trenches, but were driven back by our fire.

In the region of Korosmezo and Kirlibaba, the enemy delivered desperate but unsuccessful attacks. We captured 17 officers and 1,170 men. South of Dorna Vatra, the enemy have assumed the offensive with great forces.

On the Turkish front, nothing important has occurred.

Austrians Drive Russians Back Into Own Trenches

(Ostaslatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 18.—Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: After the costly failure of their infantry charges, the enemy limited their activity to lively firing against our front west of Lutsk. The infantry attacking the Austro-Hungarian positions near Zwyzyn, north-west of Zaluzy, were driven back into their trenches by our fire. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

On the western bank of the Narayovka, south-west of Herbutov, Bavarian battalions, after a copious artillery preparation, stormed a Russian *point d'appui* and brought in two officers, 350 men and 12 machine-guns.

Army group of Archduke Karl: The enemy's attacks against our advanced positions at the Golden Bistriza failed. In the Carpathians, the Ludova height was kept under strong fire. In the Kirlibaba sector, all enemy advances were repulsed.

U.S. NAVY'S MAIL CENSORED

Protest Made to Britain Over Action Taken at Vancouver

Washington, September 16.—It was officially admitted today that the State Department has protested to the British Government against what is regarded by this Government as an unwarranted interference with official mail of the United States Navy by the British censor at Vancouver, British Columbia. This mail was sent by American naval officers in the Orient, especially at Shanghai and Hongkong, to the Navy Department, in envelopes that were marked by the official imprint of the Navy Department. Some of the letters were mailed by the United States Post Office at Shanghai.

At Vancouver these letters were opened and read by the British censor. The letters were then replaced in their envelopes, which the censor marked as having been opened by himself, and were forwarded to Washington. When the letters were received by the Navy Department they were referred to the State Department for action.

It was said today that no United States Navy mail from Europe had yet been censored, so far as this Government knew.

St. Yves Going Back To Fight for France

HENRI STYVES.

Philadelphia, September 13.—Henri St. Yves, the famous Marathon runner, aviator and motor cyclist, will soon say good-bye to America and go back to his native land. St. Yves has been sent for by the Minister of War. St. Yves came to America in 1907, when he competed in many of the Marathon races and defeated many of the crack runners of the world, including Johnny Hayes, Dorando and Tom Longboat.

$20,000 Is Laid On Gov. Hughes at 2 to 1

New York, September 19.—Betting on the presidential election is more active today than at any time during the campaign. One wager of $20,000 on Hughes at 2 to 1 was reported.

'DEAR OLD CHARLIE

By Domino

"Dear Old Charlie" was evidently a very charming and naughty man. To be quite truthful—Charlie was not—I did not like the show. It was very funny, it was well acted,—but the Howitt-Phillips Company are much too good to waste their time on such material.

Wheeler Dryden is improving daily. He is a really fine character actor. His 'Dumphie' was a realistic bit of acting. I also liked the breezy interpretation of 'Peploe' by Mr. Percy Baverstock.

Miss Fladgate as 'Agnes' the bride was as pretty and as convincing as any one could desire. Charles Howitt made a good "Prevaricator" and pleased everyone—but the stuff they all had to worry out was not good enough.

I know "The Breed of the Treshams" and I know the Howitt-Phillips Company. Tonight's show will be worth while.

GERMANS PLAY WELSH HYMN

Cornet's Strains Heard by Foes, Who Join in Native Song

London, Sept. 16.—Minister of War Lloyd George, who is just back from France, relates a curious incident from the front. Up from the German lines opposite a Welsh division a notice was one day hoisted. "Look out for 10 o'clock tonight, Taffy," it read. A bombardment surely, thought the Welshmen, but lo! at that hour not shells, but the strains of a cornet playing the well-known Welsh hymn "Craig y bar" came floating over to the British lines, and the Welshmen joined in and sang the words they all knew so well.

News Brevities

Among the passengers who departed on the M.M. s.s. Cordillere yesterday were:—Mr. C. McBain and Mr. G. E. Stott for Singapore, Mr. F. A. Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Travers Smith, Mr. H. E. Heacock and Mr. R. M. Joseph for Hongkong.

• • •

Judge and Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, Mrs. A. R. Donnelly, and Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Hall left for Hankow yesterday on the I.-C. s.s. Suiwo.

• • •

Members of the Overseas Club are requested to wear their badges and display flags today, commemorating the battle of Trafalgar. A special service also has been arranged for 8 o'clock this morning at the Holy Trinity Cathedral in observance of the day.

• • •

Mustapha Khan, the fugitive Indian watchman captured during the week and wanted in connection with the murder of two watchmen at the Peotung Wharf of Butterfield and Swire, was arraigned in the British Police Court, yesterday before Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate. Witnesses told of trouble between the defendant and one of the murdered men. One witness also told of hearing the complaint of one of the victims on September 27, three days before the crime was committed, that he wanted to be transferred as he feared violence at the hands of Khan.

• • •

The following information concerning American prisoners from Shanghai held in Bilibid Prison in the Philippines has been received by officials of the U. S. Court for China: "All of the Shanghai prisoners are in good shape. Armstong is in charge of the Prisoners' Library and also of the newly organized Prisoners' Store. Grimes is now my superintendent of school and is doing exceedingly well, perhaps better than any other superintendent we have had during my time."

• • •

The entry lists for the open lawn tennis championship to be held at the Cercle Sportif Francais will remain open for one more week. The matches will be played Nov. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12. There will be five hard court events and five handicap grass events.

• • •

The inquest on a Chinese killed Wednesday by being run down by a motor car was held yesterday at the Mixed Court. The driver of the car is held pending action by the police. The car is owned by Mr. E. O. Cumming. Mr. A. G. Stephen of Wayfoong, who was in the car at the time of the accident, stated during the inquest yesterday that the owner was willing to pay any amount to the relatives of the deceased that the court might fix.

• • •

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway, through C. L. Wong, managing director, announces that the provisional regulations established in May requiring the payment of thirty per cent of fares and freights in silver were abolished on October 15.

• • •

St. John's Alumni will hold its regular meeting on Saturday, October 28 at 6 p.m. at the Y.M.C.A. Cafe in Szechuen Road.

• • •

With reference to the Russian affair in Sinkiang, the Government is reported to be in receipt of further complaints from Yang Tsen-hsin, Governor of the said province, stating that the action of Seh-Ke-Hsi-Muff, Commander of the Cossacks, has been very unfriendly towards the Chinese, and that the treaty between the two countries has been flagrantly violated. He asks the Government to negotiate directly with the Russian Minister in Peking so that further trouble may be avoided.—*Peking Gazette.*

• • •

Colonel Poor, U.S.A., has been ordered from Tientsin to the Philippines and will leave next month with his family for Manila.

• • •

Major D. P. Hall, U.S.M.C., who has been for two years with the Marine Guard at the American Legation, will leave in a few days for America.

• • •

Mr. J. D. Sullivan of Shanghai is in Peking with a sample line of his fine candies, taking orders for the Christmas trade. He reports that business is brisk.

• • •

The committee in charge of the "Our Day" collections of Thursday for the British Red Cross Fund have not completed a report of the proceeds, as money continues to come in by chit. The girl workers on Thursday collected more than $2,000 which has been added to the sum of about $3,000 received in the mail and by chit on Thursday morning.

"KOFA" DISINFECTING FLUID

4 times stronger than Carbolic Acid

½ gallon $ 1.00
1 gallon $ 1.80

Special price for wholesale orders. For Export in Iron drums, if required.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2085	825	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1900	1020
2345	1132	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	730
2330	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	680	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	240	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1930
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Tschow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
830	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	058	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	329	1258
1536	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2329	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1166	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1432
1304	810	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1422
1457	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1548	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1540	728

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line						Linchong-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1042	1456	2242	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	703	1302	1950

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only 230 ¦ — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		3.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nanziang..			5.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW {arr.	9.34		10.52	12.08	14.50	17.53		1.01	
SOOCHOW {dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. {arr.	10.24		12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33		2.05	
WUSIH .. {dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW {arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.09	
CHANGCHOW {dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. {arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. {dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG {arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
CHINKIANG {dep.	12.53	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.06			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.20	11.15	*14.20	18.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. {arr.		8.57	9.42	12.30	15.51	18.05		0.46	
CHINKIANG.. {dep.		9.06	9.52	12.39	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. {arr.		9.55	10.42	13.28	16.38	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. {dep.		9.57	10.55	13.40	16.55	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW {arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
CHANGCHOW {dep.	6.20	11.14	12.29	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. {arr.	7.24	12.14	13.26	15.43	18.24			4.01	
WUSIH .. {dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. {arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. {dep.	8.46	13.50	15.06	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nanziang..	10.08	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		8.40	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.25	16.50	17.55	18.55	21.30		10.15	7.00	19.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	18.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.51	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	18.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.56	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	18.35	21.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang..... {arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow ..... {arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Sung Kiang..... {dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Hangchow ..... {dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Ka Shai.....		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Ka Shing ..... {arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah..... {arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Ka Shing ..... {dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah..... {dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Yeh Zah..... {arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing ..... {arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Yeh Zah..... {dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shai	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow ..... {arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang..... {arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Hangchow ..... {dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang..... {dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.09				5.10	
Kon Sheng Hsu .. {arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48	Hangchow ..... {arr.	9.19				5.33	
Kon Sheng Hsu .. {dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Hangchow ..... {dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.13
Hangchow ..... {arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Kon Sheng Hsu .. {arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.23
Hangchow ..... {dep.	8.21				3.50		Kon Sheng Hsu .. {dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Business and Official Notices

The Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.

At a Meeting of Directors held on the 16th October, 1916, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Fifty Tael Cents per Share to be paid on and after 3rd November, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th October to the 3rd November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Mangers & Secretaries.
11371

HENLI REGATTA

MOTOR BOAT RACE — All Classes

For conditions see Pink Sheet of The China Press for 15th October.

Entries to be forwarded to the undersigned not later than Monday, 23rd October.

Entrance Fee $5.00 per boat.

N. C. BRODIE,
Hon. Secy.
Shanghai Rowing Club.
2 Soochow Road.
11378

EDUCATIONAL

Small Classes in English, Mathematics and other subjects will shortly be held by Foreigner, Graduate in Arts, experienced in teaching Private Pupils, Schools and Colleges: Excellent Testimonials: Time, 7.30/9.00 a.m. and 6.00/9.00 p.m.: Terms Taels 5 per month per subject: Apply, Mr. Mistry, 6 Boundary Terrace.
11363

S.M. Police Sports.

In aid of the Shanghai Wounded Fund. To be held on the Public Recreation Ground, Saturday, Oct. 21st, at 1.30 p.m., sharp. Over 30 Events. 144 Competitors.

Entrance $1.
11386

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

BILL SMITH

ITALY'S BEST VERMOUTH IS CINZANO.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

In The United States Court For China

Before Earl B. Rose, Esquire, Commissioner

In re the Last Will and Testament of JOSEPH LANGLEY, Deceased. — Cause No. 539 — Testamentary Proc. No. 197

Notice of Hearing on Petition for Proof of will

Pursuant to an Order made and entered notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the petition of Mary Francis Langley for probate of the instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Joseph Langley, deceased, will be heard on Tuesday, October 24, 1916, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in the session hall of said Court.

Shanghai, China, October 20, 1916.
EARL B. ROSE.
Commissioner.
11403

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

The S. S. "EMPRESS of RUSSIA" will be despatched from SHANGHAI (Woosung) on TODAY, OCTOBER 21st for HONGKONG via MANILA.

Further particulars on application to C. P. O. S., LTD. Corner Peking and Yuen-Ming-Yuen Rds. Telephone 1668
11249

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% "de la Defense Nationale" 1916.

PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%

The list of applications will be opened in Paris from October 5th until October 29th and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

The amount of the Loan is unlimited and the French Government binds itself not to redeem same before 1930.

The Loan will bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, beginning from November 16th, 1916, payable QUARTERLY.

Interest coupons will be exempted from any present or future Government taxes during the period of the Loan.

For full payment on application, the price of issue will be:
87.50% and
Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:
15.00% on application
23.75% on 16th December
25.00% on 16th February
25.00% on 16th April
88.75%

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bons of the New Loan on terms that will be supplied on application.

Subscriptions are now received at the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE—SHANGHAI, PEKING and TIENTSIN and will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.
11066

Zung Lee & Sons
(W. Z. Zee & Sons)
HARDWARE, METALS AND SUNDRIES
Largest stock of highest quality goods at cheapest prices, as proved by public tender
Broadway, Shanghai.

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA
IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS
Representing
WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY
(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters)
San Francisco, California
Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.
11256

We beg to notify our customers that, on account of a death in the firm, our business will be closed at the end of the year.

C. KLARE
1109 Broadway.
Underwear, Shirts, Neckwear, Hats, Caps, Etc.

N. B. This business is for sale as a going concern.
11318

STUDY AT HOME

UNDER AMERICAN PROFESSORS: BY CORRESPONDENCE IN YOUR SPARE TIME: WITHOUT INTERFERING WITH YOUR PRESENT WORK:

- Accounting and Auditing
- Architecture
- Bookkeeping and Accounting
- BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
- College Preparatory
- Contracting
- Civil Engineering
- Electro-Mechanical Engineering
- Electrical Engineering
- General LAW
- Mathematics
- Machine Drawing and Design
- Mechanical Engineering
- Municipal Engineering
- Cinematograph Operating
- Railroad Engineering
- Reinforced Concrete
- Steam Engineering
- Structural Engineering
- Surveying Work
- Shorthand and Typewriting
- Telephone Engineering

Write for our special SCHOLARSHIP OFFER

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE
Established 1897: 830,000 Successful Students.
78 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 253

PAYMENT OF FARES AND FREIGHTS (062/3)

The Provisional Regulations relating to the payment of Fares and Freights published on May 21st and 22nd, 1916, requiring 30% of fares and freights to be paid in silver, are herewith abolished as from October 15th, 1916.

All stations of the Tientsin-Pukow Line will accept at face value silver dollars and bank notes issued by the Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu, Pengpu and Pukow branches of the Bank of Communications and of the Bank of China as well as bank notes issued by the Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai branches of the foreign banks established in China.

Tientsin, October 15th, 1916. (sd.) C. L. Wong, Managing Director.
11402

Winter Overcoats
New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

M. CHING CHONG
Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors
Materials of every description for Engineering
Naval and Marine Stores always in stock
Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate
Sole Agent for
The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.
For further information, please apply to—
66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

Sam Joe & Co.
General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.
Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.
"American" fresh fruit always in stock
Prices very moderate
Prompt attention given to all orders
Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.
All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.
A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company held on Wednesday, the 18th October, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5%, being Tls. 0.25 per share, payable on the 31st October, 1916, to Shareholders on record on the 25th October, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th to 31st October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BRAND BROS. & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
11388

The Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE above Association, having opened a Fire Insurance Department, is prepared to issue policies against Fire on approved Foreign and Native risks at current rates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. JACKSON,
Secretary
Shanghai, 17th October, 1916.
11385

Open Lawn Tennis Tournament

To be held at the CERCLE SPORTIF FRANCAIS on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th & 12th November

5 OPEN HARD COURT EVENTS
5 HANDICAP GRASS COURT EVENTS

Entries close on Friday, Oct. 27th. Entry forms may be had upon application to

L. A. CHILL, *Hon. Secretary*
c/o PROBST, HANBURY & CO., LTD.
10 Nanking Road
11379

Notice of Removal

WE beg to inform our numerous customers that, owing to our former premises, 48 North Soochow Road, being reconstructed, we have permanently removed our works and offices to our own new building, PA 142 Tsepoo Road, east of North Honan Road.

KIEN-CHEONG,
Engineering & Iron Works.
Shanghai, 16th October, 1916.
11366

Forged Certificates and Transfers

The Alma Estates, Limited.
The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited.
The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that cancelled certificates with the cancellation marks removed by chemicals and with forged transfers attached have been presented for the issue of new certificates.

The Directors of the above Companies have reason to fear that other similar frauds may have been perpetrated.

ALL PERSONS DEALING in shares of the above Companies are warned to examine the certificates with care.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES of these Companies are recommended and requested to send their scrip to the Company's Head Office to be verified.

By order of the Boards of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 4th October, 1916.
11342

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482
9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
A very comfortable attic with all home comforts, 'Phone 1946.
10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.
11282

TO LET, at 7 Carter Road, well-furnished rooms, with or without board. Telephone, garden and verandah; very comfortable. Also flat, with moderate charges.
11358

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, two superior furnished, large bed-sitting rooms, facing south, large verandah and bathrooms attached; also one back-room. Garden, tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.
11340

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE ROOMS to let in The China Press Building (first and second floors) at Nos. 37 and 39 Canton Road. Moderate rentals. Apply on the premises, or at No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
11405 O 27

GODOWN to let, No. 5 Szechuen Road, three floors and flat roof, from November 1st. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.
11188

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED immediately, detached house, with 10 rooms, at least; garden, stable and garage, near Bubbling Well Road or French concession. Nippon Yusen Kaisha
11384 O 25

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERT Bookkeeper offers his services for 2 or 3 hours daily. Please apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.
11400 O 22

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, an intelligent Chinese typist, $20 to start with, good prospects for advancement. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.
11393

WANTED, expert Chinese stenographer and typist. Immediate engagement. Good salary and good prospects to the right person. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS.
11376 O 30

FINANCIAL

SPECULATION; Partner wanted, with a cash capital of Tls. 4,000 for a speculative business about a one-thousandth part as risky as gambling in shares. A fortune can be made in a short while on the above investment. Only those who mean business immediately and are willing to take the quantitative risk, need apply to Box No. 1, THE CHINA PRESS.
11372 O 22

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

IF you have damaged mirrors, sell them or exchange for good ones by either calling at 109 Hankow Road or ringing up 1710.
11406 O 22

HAND-PRESS, suitable for baling skins or other commodities. Little used and in very good condition. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.
11392 O 22

WANTED, for race days, a house-boat with 3 or 4 bunks. Apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.
11404 O 22

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3½ h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

WANTED: second-hand ricsha, with pneumatic tyres, in good condition. Reply, stating price, to Box 10, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

WANTED: Good second-hand, four-cylinder, light-weight marine motor, with reverse gear. Apply, stating price and particulars, to Box 11, THE CHINA PRESS.
11394 O 22

FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car, 6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine, in perfect condition. Newly-painted and unholstered. Equipment complete, including head, side and tail-lights, horn and speedometer. An excellent, closed family-car for the cold season. For particulars as to price and demonstration apply to the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 2a Jinkee Road.
11307 T. F.

New French War Loan

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, receive subscriptions, at best rates of exchange obtainable, for the "New 5% French War Loan." Details on application.
11314

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road